

VERBATIM ¹

RECORD OF TRIAL ²

(and accompanying papers)

of

MANNING, Bradley E.

(Name: Last, First, Middle Initial)

Headquarters and
Headquarters Company,
United States Army Garrison
(Unit/Command Name)

[REDACTED]

(Social Security Number)

U.S. Army
(Branch of Service)

PFC/E-3

(Rank)

Fort Myer, VA 22211
(Station or Ship)

By

GENERAL

COURT-MARTIAL

Convened by

Commander

(Title of Convening Authority)

UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

(Unit/Command of Convening Authority)

Tried at

Fort Meade, MD

(Place or Places of Trial)

on

see below

(Date or Dates of Trial)

Date or Dates of Trial:

23 February 2012, 15-16 March 2012, 24-26 April 2012, 6-8 June 2012, 25 June 2012, 16-19 July 2012, 28-30 August 2012, 2 October 2012, 12 October 2012, 17-18 October 2012, 7-8 November 2012, 27 November - 2 December 2012, 5-7 December 2012, 10-11 December 2012, 8-9 January 2013, 16 January 2013, 26 February - 1 March 2013, 8 March 2013, 10 April 2013, 7-8 May 2013, 21 May 2013, 3-5 June 2013, 10-12 June 2013, 17-18 June 2013, 25-28 June 2013, 1-2 July 2013, 8-10 July 2013, 15 July 2013, 18-19 July 2013, 25-26 July 2013, 28 July - 2 August 2013, 5-9 August 2013, 12-14 August 2013, 16 August 2013, and 19-21 August 2013.

¹ Insert "verbatim" or "summarized" as appropriate. (This form will be used by the Army and Navy for verbatim records of trial only.)

² See inside back cover for instructions as to preparation and arrangement.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

Manning, Bradley E.
PFC, U.S. Army,
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211

AMB Marie Yovanovitch

d7 June 2013

(U) It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if Ambassador (AMB) Marie Yovanovitch were present to testify during the merits and pre-sentencing phases of this court-martial, she would testify substantially as follows.

1. (U) The United States Department of State (DoS) is led by the Secretary of State. There are six Under Secretary Offices that work for the Secretary of State. One of those Under Secretaries is for Political Affairs. The Under Secretary of Political Affairs serves as the day-to-day manager of overall regional and bilateral policy issues. The Under Secretary of Political Affairs oversees seven bureaus which are headed by Assistant Secretaries. Those bureaus are African Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organizations. The Assistant Secretaries of the geographic bureaus and offices advise the Under Secretary and guide the operation of the U.S. diplomatic missions within their regional jurisdiction. They also determine and implement policy. Each bureau has a Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (PDAS) and several Deputy Assistant Secretaries (DAS). The PDAS is the lead DAS, all of whom assist the A/S in the development and management of U.S. policy concerning the Bureau. The DAS's review all paperwork, background information, disciplinary issues, and policy directives.

2. (U) I am the Acting Assistant Secretary (AA/S) and the PDAS of the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs. I have been the AA/S for European and Eurasian Affairs since March 2013. I have been the PDAS for European and Eurasian Affairs since September 2012. Before that, I served as the Bureau's DAS responsible for issues related to the Nordic, Baltic, and Central European countries from June 2011 to September 2012. From 2008 to 2011, I was the Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia. An Ambassador is the President's representative that manages employees and relations with that country. From 2005 to 2008, I was the U.S. Ambassador to Kyrgyzstan. Before that, I was the Executive Assistant for U.S. Political Affairs from 2004 to 2005. From 2001 to 2004, I was the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) of the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv, Ukraine. In 2000, I attended the Navy War College (NWC). From 1998 to 2000, I was Deputy Director of the Russia desk. From 1996 to 1998, I worked in Ottawa at the U.S. Embassy. From 1993 to 1996, I worked at U.S. Embassy Moscow. From 1992 to 1993, I studied Russian at the Foreign Service Institute (FSI). From 1991 to 1992, I worked at the Office of European Security Affairs. From 1990 to 1991, I worked in the Operations Center, which is the nerve center of DoS. From 1988 to 1990, I worked at the U.S. Embassy in London. From 1986 to 1988, I worked at U.S. Embassy Mogadishu. I have been with DoS since 1986. I have a Master's of Science from the NWC. I am also a graduate of Princeton University where I earned a Bachelor's of Arts in History and Russian studies. I have briefed Congress on

[REDACTED]

European and Eurasian Affairs because of my expertise on European and Eurasian Affairs. I also speak Russian.

3. (U) The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs develops and implements U.S. foreign policy in Europe and Eurasia. The Bureau promotes U.S. interests in the region on issues such as international security, NATO, coordination with the European Union and other regional organizations, support for democracy, human rights, civil society, economic prosperity, counterterrorism, and nonproliferation. The countries are our oldest allies and they are platforms for handling issues all over the world.

4. (U) The embassies communicate what is occurring in the host nations through many different means. Issuing a cable is an official communication by the Embassy or organization. Typically, the Ambassador or Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) sign off as the originator on the cables because they are in charge of the embassy or organization. Generally, cables are issued to summarize meetings and note significant events in the host country, and often contain the analysis and comment of the author. The cables are issued with distribution captions that, to varying degrees, limit who can see them. One of those captions was SIPDIS. The SIPDIS caption indicated that a cable was approved for SIPRNET distribution for access by appropriately cleared individuals U.S. Originators can limit distribution through other captions such as STADIS, which would limit distribution to DoS personnel only, or limit distribution to the addressee of the document with a NODIS caption.

5. (SBU) The first cable is 10 Reykjavik 13.

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

9. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Belgrade 1681.

10. [REDACTED]

11. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12. [REDACTED]

13. (SBU) The next cable is **06 Madrid 2955**.

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

16.

[REDACTED]

17. (SBU) The next cable is **06 Madrid 2956**.

18.

[REDACTED]

19.

[REDACTED]

20.

[REDACTED]

21. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Pristina 947.

22.

[REDACTED]

23.

[REDACTED]

24.

[REDACTED]

25. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Pristina 948.

26.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

27. [REDACTED]

28. [REDACTED]

29. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Ankara 23.

30. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

31. [REDACTED]

32. [REDACTED]

33. (SBU) The next cable is 07 **Ankara 2468**.

34. [REDACTED]

35.



36.



37. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Bratislava 665.

38.



39.



[REDACTED]

40. [REDACTED]

41. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Minsk 1024.

42. [REDACTED]

43. [REDACTED]

44.



45. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Moscow 5824.

46.



47.



[REDACTED]

48. [REDACTED]

49. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Moscow 5825.

50. [REDACTED]

51. [REDACTED]

52. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

53. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Paris 4722.

54.

[REDACTED]

55.

[REDACTED]

56.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

57. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Paris 4723.

58. [REDACTED]

59. [REDACTED]

60. [REDACTED]

61. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Reykjavik 203.

62. [REDACTED]

63. [REDACTED]

64. [REDACTED]

65. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Vilnius 13.

66. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

67. [REDACTED]

68. [REDACTED]

69. (SBU) The next cable is 09 Paris 217.

70. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

71. [REDACTED]

72. [REDACTED]

73. (SBU) The next cable is 09 Prague 88.

74. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

75. [REDACTED]

76. [REDACTED]

77. (SBU) The next cable is 09 Pristina 58.

78. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

79.

[REDACTED]

80.

[REDACTED]

81. (SBU) The next cable is 09 State 92632.

82.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

83. [REDACTED]

84. [REDACTED]

85. (SBU) The next cable is 09 State 92657.

86. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

87. [REDACTED]

88. [REDACTED]

89. (SBU) The next cable is 10 Brussels 382

90. [REDACTED]

91. [REDACTED]

92.



93. (SBU) The next cable is 10 Geneva 347.

94.



95.



96.



//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
ANGEL M. OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Prosecution Exhibit 176b

24 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Prosecution Exhibit 176c

99 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

Manning, Bradley E.)
PFC, U.S. Army,)
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211)

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

AA/S Joseph Yun

27 June 2013

(U) It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if Acting Assistant Secretary (AA/S) Joseph Yun were present to testify during the merits and pre-sentencing phases of this court-martial, he would testify substantially as follows:

1. (U) The United States Department of State (DoS) is led by the Secretary of State. There are six Under Secretary Offices that work for the Secretary of State. One of those Under Secretaries is for Political Affairs. The Under Secretary of Political Affairs serves as the day-to-day manager of overall regional and bilateral policy issues. The Under Secretary of Political Affairs oversees seven bureaus which are headed by Assistant Secretaries. Those bureaus are African Affairs, European and Eurasian Affairs, East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Near Eastern Affairs, South and Central Asian Affairs, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and International Organizations. The Assistant Secretaries of the geographic bureaus and offices advise the Under Secretary and guide the operation of the US diplomatic missions within their regional jurisdiction. Each bureau has a Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary (PDAS) and several Deputy Assistant Secretaries. The Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary is the lead Deputy Assistant Secretary, all of which assist in the development and management of US policy concerning the Bureau.

2. (U) I am the AA/S and the PDAS of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs. The Bureau deals with US foreign policy and US relations with the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. My previous assignment was as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the same Bureau. I am a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, class of Minister Counselor. My overseas assignments have been in South Korea, Thailand, France, Indonesia and Hong Kong. Before joining the US Foreign Service in 1985, I was senior economist for Data Resources, Inc.

3. (U) The Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs covers approximately 40 posts in 26 countries, including Korea, Thailand, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Australia, and Japan. The United States' interests in the East Asia-Pacific region include promoting regional stability, fostering democracy and human rights, encouraging economic prosperity, furthering cooperation on fighting transnational issues and international crime, and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

4. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5. (U) The embassies communicate what is occurring in the host nations through many different means. Issuing a cable is an official communication by the Embassy or organization. Typically, the Ambassador or Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) sign off as the originator on the cables because they contain the official position of the embassy or organization. Generally, cables are issued to summarize meetings and note significant events in the host country, and often contain the analysis and comment of the author. The cables are issued via the distribution captions, one of which is SIPDIS. The SIPDIS caption indicates that a cable is approved for SIPRNET distribution for access by appropriately cleared individuals across numerous US government agencies and departments. Classified cables containing the SIPDIS caption are available to all users of SIPRNET and JWICS to share information with interested agencies and departments in the United States government. Originators could limit distribution to DoS personnel only (STADIS) or even limit distribution to the addressee of the document (NODIS).

6. (SBU) The first cable is 07 Bangkok 111.

7. [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

9. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

10. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Taipei 3830.

11. [REDACTED]

12. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

14. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Kuala Lumpur 40.

15. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

17. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

18. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Rangoon 22.

19. [REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

21. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

22. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Vientiane 12.

23. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

24. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

25. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

26. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Seoul 3882.

27. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

28. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

29. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

30. (SBU) The next cable is 06 Seoul 3885.

31. [REDACTED]

32. [REDACTED]

33. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

34. (SBU) The next cable is 06 SUVA 489.

35. [REDACTED]

36. [REDACTED]

37.

38. (SBU) The next cable is 07 Suva 18.

39.

40.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

41. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

42. (SBU) The next cable is 10 TOKYO 627.

43. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

44. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

45. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

46. (SBU) The next cable is 07 BEIJING 152.

47. [REDACTED]

48. [REDACTED]

49. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
ANGEL M. OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Prosecution Exhibit 177b

13 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Prosecution Exhibit 177c

48 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

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Record of Trial

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

Manning, Bradley E.)
PFC, US Army,)
HHC, US Army Garrison,)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211)

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

Mr. Nicholas M. Murphy

27 June 2013

It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if Senior Advisor for the Office of Information Programs and Services Mr. Nicholas M. Murphy were present to testify during the merits and pre-sentencing phases of this court-martial, he would testify substantially as follows.

1. I am currently a Senior Advisor with the Office of Information Programs and Services (IPS), Bureau of Administration, Department of State (DoS). In this capacity, I advise on information access with focuses on the classification and declassification of information. Since 1996, I have served as the DoS Liaison to the Interagency Security Classification Appeals Panel (ISCAP) and, since 2005, I have served as the alternate Department of State Representative to the ISCAP. The ISCAP is the panel established by Executive Order 12958 to, among other functions, adjudicate the denial of access to classified information requested under the mandatory review provisions of the E.O. Prior to this, I served as a Foreign Service Officer with service in Turkey, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, France, and Senegal, as well as multiple postings in Washington, D.C. I have been an employee of IPS or its predecessor organizations for twenty-four years, and have over forty-five years of experience in management of access to national security information, security, and intelligence, including serving as the State Department representative on the drafting committees for the Executive Orders (E.O.) on classified national security information (E.O. 12958 and E.O. 13526), and their implementing directives. I have been involved in the implementation of the Freedom of Information Act policies in the Department and have been working with classification and declassification issues since 1990.

2. I am also an Original Classification Authority (OCA) and have been an OCA for approximately twenty-three years. My responsibilities in that position include the review of Department State information for classification purposes pursuant to E.O. 13526. Per E.O. 13526, Section 1.3, the authority to classify information originally may be exercised only by an OCA, and must be delegated by the President, the Vice President, or an agency head or designated official.

3. Information which requires protection in the interest of the national security of the United States is designated classified national security information per E.O. 13526, Classified National Security Information, signed by President Obama on 29 December 2009, and for information classified prior to June 27, 2010, according to E.O. 12958 signed by President Clinton on April 17, 1995, as amended by President George W. Bush on March 25, 2003. Information is classified in levels commensurate with the assessment that unauthorized disclosure could cause the following expected damage to national security: for exceptionally grave damage to national

security – Top Secret; for serious damage to national security – Secret; and for damage to national security – Confidential.

4. Within the Department of State, classified information is handled and protected in accordance with:

- a. E.O. 13526 (and predecessor orders) on Classified National Security Information;
- b. Information Security Oversight Office (ISOO) Implementing Directive, Classified National Security Information, 32 CFR Parts 2001 and 2003; and
- c. The 12th volume of the Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM), section 500, titled Information Security.

5. In total, five categories of classified information, as identified in E.O. 13526 and its predecessor E.O.'s, were included in the documents I reviewed. Because the mission of the Department of State encompasses the conduct of foreign relations of the United States, the Department relies primarily upon two classification categories when protecting national security information, which are identified in Section 1.4 of E.O. 13526 as 1.4(b) (foreign government information) and 1.4(d) (foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States, including confidential sources). Additionally, a small number of specific documents described below also require protection under classification categories 1.4(a) (military plans, weapons systems or operations), 1.4(e) (scientific, technological or economic matters) and 1.4(g), (vulnerabilities and capabilities of systems and installations). These classification categories apply to the documents in cases where the subject of the diplomatic discourse or communication also included a discussion of information related to these categories. The reason for classification of each cable is identified below.

6. Classified information should be handled and examined only under such conditions as are adequate to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access. Classified material may not be removed from designated work areas or moved from information systems, e.g., classified databases, computer networks, servers, or computers, except in the performance of official duties and under special conditions which provide protection for the classified material.

7. I reviewed the 117 charged Department of State cables, or telegrams, related to this case. Specifically, I reviewed all of the cables contained in **Appellate Exhibit 501** and with the BATES numbers: 00376954-00376959, 00376964-00377030, 00377033-00377044, 00377049-00377098, 00377104-00377136, 00377141-00377185, 00377188-00377365, 00377370-00377391, 00377395-00377424, 00377499-00377572, 00377638-00377653, and 00377660-00377671.

Prosecution Exhibit (PE) 1169c, 170c, 171c, 172c, 173c, 174c, 175c, 176c, 177c
for Identification contains all of these documents. In consultation with the subject matter experts in each of the relevant geographic and functional bureaus, as an OCA, I determine the following for each charged cable:

a. The 10REYKJAVIK13 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Reykjavik, dated January 13, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) at the time it was generated and remained classified in the first half of 2010.

b. The 99ISLAMABAD495 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Islamabad, dated January 25, 1999 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

c. The 05ALGIERS1836 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Algiers, dated August 29, 2005 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

d. The 06ALGIERS1961 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Algiers, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

e. The 06BAGHDAD2646 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated July 24, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

f. The 06BAGHDAD4205 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

g. The 06BEIRUT3603 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Beirut, dated November 11, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010. AMO
TH
BEM

h. The 06BEIRUT3604 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Beirut, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

i. The 06BEIRUT3703 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Beirut, dated November 27, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. Portions of the

telegram were properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

j. The 06BELGRADE1681 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Belgrade, dated October 17, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

k. The 06COLOMB01889 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Colombo, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

l. The 06KABUL5420 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kabul, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

m. The 06KABUL5421 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kabul, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

n. The 06KABUL5435 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kabul, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

o. The 06KATHMANDU3023 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kathmandu, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

p. The 06KATHMANDU3024 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kathmandu, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

q. The 06KUWAIT4430 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kuwait, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

r. The 06KUWAIT4438 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kuwait, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

s. The 06MADRID2955 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Madrid, dated November 27, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

t. The 06MADRID2956 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Madrid, dated November 27, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

u. The 06PRISTINA947 telegram is an official telegram from US Office Pristina, dated November 11, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

v. The 06PRISTINA948 telegram is an official telegram from US Office Pristina, dated November 11, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

w. The 06RIYADH8811 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Riyadh, dated November 11, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (a), (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

x. The 06SEOUL3882 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Seoul, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

y. The 06SEOUL3885 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Seoul, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

z. The 06SUVA489 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Suva, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

aa. The 06TAIPEI3830 telegram is a telegram from the American Institute Taiwan (AIT), Taipei, dated November 12, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

bb. The 06TRIPOLI645 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tripoli, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

cc. The 06TRIPOLI648 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tripoli, dated November 10, 2006 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

dd. The 07ADDISABABA2197 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Addis Ababa, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

ee. The 07ANKARA23 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Ankara, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and a portion of the telegram remained CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010 in the first half of 2010.

ff. The 07ANKARA2468 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Ankara, dated October 4, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and

portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

gg. The 07ASHGABAT1359 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Ashgabat, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

hh. The 07BAGHDAD35 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

ii. The 07BAGHDAD36 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

jj. The 07BAGHDAD37 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

kk. The 07BAGHDAD42 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ll. The 07BAGHDAD53 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

mm. The 07BAGHDAD56 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

nn. The 07BAGHDAD63 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram

remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

oo. The 07BAGHDAD64 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and remained classified in the first half of 2010.

pp. 07BAGHDAD70 is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

qq. The 07BANGKOK111 telegram is an official telegram from the Embassy in Bangkok, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

rr. The 07BASRAH3 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Office Basrah, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ss. The 07BEIJING152 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Beijing, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

tt. 07BEIRUT1958 is an official telegram from Embassy Beirut, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

uu. The 07BOGOTA101 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bogota, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

vv. The 07BOGOTA5118 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bogota, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of

the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ww. The 07BRATISLAVA665 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bratislava, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

xx. The 07BRIDGETOWN23 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bridgetown, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

yy. The 07BUENOSAIRE51341 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Buenos Aires, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

zz. The 07CARACAS2346 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Caracas, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

aaa. The 07CARACAS35 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Caracas, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4(d) in the first half of 2010.

bbb. The 07DHAKA24 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Dhaka, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4(b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ccc. The 07KABUL68 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kabul, dated January 7, 2007. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ddd. The 07KINGSTON25 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kingston, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and

portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

eee. The 07KUALALUMPUR40 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Kuala Lumpur, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

fff. The 07LAGOS719 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Lagos, dated November 1, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of it remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

ggg. The 07LAPAZ1949 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy La Paz, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

hhh. The 07LIMA2400 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Lima, dated July 13, 2007 to the National Security Council and to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

iii. The 07MINSK1024 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Minsk, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

jjj. The 07MOSCOW5824 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Moscow, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

kkk. The 07MOSCOW5825 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Moscow, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 210.

lll. The 07NEWDELHI80 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy New Delhi, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was

properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

mmm. The 07PANAMA1197 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Panama, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

nnn. The 07PANAMA1198 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Panama, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ooo. The 07PARIS4722 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Paris, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ppp. The 07PARIS4723 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Paris, dated December 14, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d)(e) in the first half of 2010.

qqq. The 07RANGOON22 is an official telegram from Embassy Rangoon, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

rrr. The 07REYKJAVIK203 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Reykjavik, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remain CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

sss. The 07RIYADH21 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Riyadh, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ttt. The 07RIYADH22 is an official telegram from Embassy Riyadh, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified

CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

uuu. The 07RIYADH23 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Riyadh, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

vvv. The 07SANSALVADOR1375 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy San Salvador, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (a)(d)(g) in the first half of 2010.

www. The 07SANTODOMING028 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Santo Domingo, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is nine pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

xxx. The 07SUVA18 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Suva, dated January 7, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

yyy. The 07TUNIS47 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tunis, dated January 5, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

zzz. The 07USUNNEWYORK573 telegram is an official telegram from the United States UN Mission, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

aaaa. The 07USUNNEWYORK575 telegram is an official telegram from the US Mission to the United Nations, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

bbbb. The 07USUNNEWYORK578 telegram is an official telegram from the US Mission to the United Nations, dated July 13, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four

pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

cccc. The 07VIENTIANE12 is an official telegram from the American Embassy Vientiane, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is nine pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

dddd. The 07VILNIUS13 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Vilnius, dated January 8, 2007 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

eeee. The 08AMMAN535 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Amman, dated February 20, 2008 to the Department of State. This telegram is ten pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ffff. The 08CAIRO569 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Cairo, dated March 23, 2008 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

gggg. The 08DARESSALAAM206 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Dares Salaam, dated April 1, 2008 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

hhhh. The 08KHARTOUM246 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Khartoum, dated February 20, 2008 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of it remained CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

iiii. The 08KHARTOUM428 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Khartoum, dated March 23, 2008 to the Department of State. This telegram is nine pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

jjjj. The 09ADDISABABA1063 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Addis Ababa, dated May 7, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of it remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

kkkk. The 09BAGHDAD2390 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Baghdad, dated September 5, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

llll. The 09BAMAKO85 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bamako, dated February 12, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

mmmm. The 09BOGOTA2873 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Bogota, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

nnnn. The 09BRASILIA1112 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Brasilia, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

oooo. The 09BRASILIA1113 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Brasilia, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is eight pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b Xd) in the first half of 2010.

pppp. The 09CARACAS1168 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Caracas, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

qqqq. The 09LIMA1309 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Lima, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

rrrr. The 09MEXICO2658 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Mexico City, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ssss. The 09NEWDELHI267 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy New Delhi, dated February 12, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

tttt. The 09PARIS217 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Paris, dated February 12, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

uuuu. The 09PRAGUE88 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Prague, dated February 12, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

vvvv. The 09PRISTINA58 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Pristina dated February 12, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

www. The 09RIYADH1156 is an official telegram from Embassy Riyadh, dated September 5, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

xxxx. The 09SANTIAGO831 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Santiago, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is three pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

yyyy. The 09SANTIAGO833 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Santiago, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is seven pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated

and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

zzzz. The 09SANTIAGO835 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Santiago, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (b) in the first half of 2010.

aaaaa. The 09SANTODOMINGO1017 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Santo Domingo, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

bbbbb. The 09STATE92632 telegram is an official telegram from the Department, dated September 4, 2009 to the Embassy in Moscow. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

ccccc. The 09STATE92641 telegram is an official telegram from the Department, dated September 4, 2009 to Embassy Colombo and a number of other posts. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

ddddd. The 09STATE92655 is an official telegram from the Department of State, dated September 4, 2009 to Embassy Tegucigalpa. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

eeeee. The 09STATE92657 telegram is an official telegram from the Department of State, dated September 4, 2009 to the Embassies in Moscow, Kyiv, and Astana. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (a)(b) and (d)(e) in the first half of 2010.

fffff. The 09TEGUCIGALPA891 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tegucigalpa, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

ggggg. The 09TEGUCIGALPA892 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tegucigalpa, dated September 4, 2009 to the Department of State. This telegram is two pages.

The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

hhhhh. The 10BRUSSELS382 telegram is an official telegram from the US Mission to the European Union in Brussels, dated March 30, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

iiii. The 10GENEVA347 telegram is an official telegram from the US Mission in Geneva, dated March 30, 2010 to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and other addressees. This telegram is thirteen pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

jjjj. The 10LIMA333 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Lima, dated March 29, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is six pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first year of 2010.

kkkk. The 10PRETORIA636 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Pretoria, dated March 30, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is five pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated. The telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

llll. The 10RABAT294 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Rabat, dated March 30, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is twelve pages. The telegram was properly classified SECRET in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified SECRET under E.O. 13526 under Section 1.4 (d) in the first half of 2010.

mmmm. The 10TOKYO627 telegram is an official telegram from Embassy Tokyo, dated March 29, 2010 to the Department of State. This telegram is four pages. The telegram was properly classified CONFIDENTIAL in part under E.O. 12958 at the time it was generated and portions of the telegram remained classified CONFIDENTIAL under E.O. 13526 under Sections 1.4 (b) and (d) in the first half of 2010.

8. For each of those 96 cables listed above and classified as CONFIDENTIAL the following is true:

a. First, all 96 cables were properly marked at the CONFIDENTIAL classification level.

b. Second, disclosure of the information identified in the 96 cables reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security of the United States. In making this

statement regarding the classification of information in this case, I rely upon my personal knowledge and experience, the information made available to me in my official capacity, and the advice and recommendations received from experts within the geographic and functional bureaus.

c. Third, the 96 cables and the information contained in them were classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level at the time of their creation, and remained classified at the CONFIDENTIAL level in the first half of 2010 and at the time of their disclosure. These cables were classified pursuant to Section 1.4 of E.O. 13526, or its predecessor E.O.s, because they contained information that, if released, could cause damage to national security.

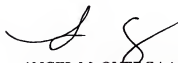
9. For each of those 21 cables listed above and classified as SECRET the following is true:

a. First, all 21 cables were properly marked at the SECRET classification level.

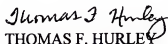
b. Second, disclosure of the information identified in the 21 cables reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security of the United States. In making this statement regarding the classification of information in this case, I relied upon my personal knowledge and experience, the information made available to me in my official capacity, and the advice and recommendations received from experts within the geographic and functional bureaus.

c. Third, the 21 cables and the information contained in them were classified at the SECRET level at the time of their creation, and remained classified at the SECRET level in the first half of 2010 and at the time of their disclosure. These cables were classified pursuant to Section 1.4 of E.O. 13526, or its predecessor E.O.s, because they contained information that, if released, could cause serious damage to national security.

10. Of the cables I reviewed in the Net Centric Diplomacy database, a portion of them were found to be technically deficient in terms of marking. That is, they contained no declassification date, were missing authority, or improperly cited the E.O.s. However, the presence of technical marking deficiencies does not mean that the cables were not classified. Moreover, I found that portions of some of the cables I reviewed were no longer sensitive.



ANGEL M. OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel



THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel



BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Prosecution Exhibit 179

1 CD

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Prosecution Exhibit 180a

6 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

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June 2013

1.

2.

3.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

9.

[REDACTED]

10.

[REDACTED]

11.

[REDACTED]

12.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

17. [REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
ANGEL OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Prosecution Exhibit 181a

7 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

[REDACTED]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

Manning, Bradley E.)
PFC, U.S. Army,)
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211)

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

[REDACTED]

28 June 2013

[REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

(U) Classification

4. (U) Section 1.1(a) of EO 13526 lists three classification levels for national security information. Information shall be classified TOP SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to result in exceptionally grave damage to the national security; SECRET if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to result in serious damage to the national security; and CONFIDENTIAL if its unauthorized disclosure reasonably could be expected to result in damage to the national security.

5. (U) Section 6.1(i) of the EO defines "classified national security information" or "classified information" as "information that has been determined pursuant to this order or any predecessor order to require protection against unauthorized disclosure and is marked to indicate its classified status when in documentary form." Section 6.1(cc) of the EO defines "national security" as the "national defense or foreign relations of the United States."

[REDACTED]

6. (U) Section 1.4 of EO 13526 lists the substantive categories of national security information that are eligible for classification. These categories include information pertaining to intelligence activities and intelligence sources and methods, as well as information pertaining to the foreign relations or foreign activities of the United States.

7. (U) The authority to classify information is derived from a succession of EOs, the current one being EO 13562. Section 1.3(a) of EO 13526 provides that the authority to classify information originally may be exercised only by the President, the Vice President, agency heads and officials designated by the President, and United States Government officials delegated authority pursuant to section 1.3(c). Section 1.3(c)(3) provides that TOP SECRET original classification authority may be delegated only by the President, the Vice President, or any agency head or official designated pursuant to section 1.3(a)(2).

8. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

9. (U) Section 1.1(a) of the EO provides that information may be originally classified under the terms of this Order only if all of the following conditions are met: (1) an original classification authority is classifying the information; (2) the information is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the United States Government; (3) the information falls within one or more of the categories of information listed in section 1.4 of the Order; and (4) the original classification authority determines that the unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to result in some level of damage to the national security and the original classification authority is able to identify or describe the damage.

10. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

11. (U) Section 1.1(a)(4) of EO 13526 provides that information may only be classified if unauthorized disclosure of the information reasonably could be expected to cause damage to the national security (which includes defense against transnational terrorism) and the original classification authority is able to identify or describe the damage. As described above, EO 13526 states that information shall be classified at one of three levels: TOP SECRET, SECRET, or CONFIDENTIAL depending on the damage to the national security that reasonably could be expected to result from unauthorized disclosure.

[REDACTED]

12. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]

17. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

18. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

19. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

20. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[illegible]

22. [REDACTED]

23. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

24. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
ANGEL OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel

//ORIGINAL SIGNED//
BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

STIPULATION OF FACT

Manning, Bradley E.)
PFC, U.S. Army,)
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211)

Adam Gadahn

27 June 2013

The United States and the Defense, with the express consent of the accused, stipulate that the following facts are true, susceptible of proof, and admissible in evidence. These facts may be considered by the finder of fact to establish the elements of all charges and their specifications. They may be considered by the sentencing authority and on appeal in determining an appropriate sentence, even if the evidence of such facts is deemed otherwise inadmissible. The accused expressly waives any objections he may have to the admission of this evidence at trial under the Military Rules of Evidence, the Rules for Courts-Martial, the U.S. Constitution, or applicable case law.

1. Adam Gadahn is a senior leader of al Qaeda (hereinafter "AQ"), the terrorist organization responsible for the attacks against the United States at the World Trade Center and Pentagon on 11 September 2001. Adam Gadahn has been a member of AQ since 2004.

2. As-Sahab is a media organization operated by AQ. On or about 3 June 2011, As-Sahab media released a video titled, "Thou Art Held Responsible Only for Thyself" (hereinafter "Gadahn video"). The Gadahn video was released simultaneously in two separate parts (referenced herein as "Part I" and "Part II" respectively). The Gadahn video features Adam Gadahn and other AQ leaders as speakers. The Gadahn video serves as a propaganda and recruitment tool for AQ.

3. As-Sahab and Adam Gadahn obtained material from WikiLeaks and used the material from WikiLeaks in the Gadahn video. The Gadahn video contained excerpts from the WikiLeaks' edited version of the video file named "12 JUL 07 CZ ENGAGEMENT ZONE 30 GC Anyone.avi" (hereinafter "Apache video") contained in **Prosecution Exhibit (PE) 15 for Identification**. **PE 16 for ID** is the WikiLeaks edited version of the Apache video that appears on the WikiLeaks web site. The Gadahn video shows the WikiLeaks web site. Between the time stamps 03:23 and 04:40 in Part I, the Gadahn video shows the Apache video (**PE 16 for ID**) on the WikiLeaks web site.

4. **PE 14 for ID** is the Department of State information in the Gadahn video obtained from WikiLeaks. In Part I of the Gadahn video from time stamps 43:28 until 44:38, Adam Gadahn, speaking in English, recommends using the Internet to make "use of all means possible to do damage to the enemy." Referencing the Department's information during the same time stamps in Part I, Adam Gadahn states, "But, by the grace of God, the enemy's interests are today spread all over the place and easily accessibly as the leak of America's State Department cable on critical foreign dependency makes so clear." Adam Gadahn also states during the same time stamps in Part I, "And I advise every brother who wants to work for this religion not to

undertake any action before taking advantage of the wide range of resources available today on the Internet, particularly the various manuals, encyclopedias, and courses, which deal with the mujahideen's operational and electronic security, and security in general."

5. In Part II from the time stamps 05:35 until 06:37, the narrator, citing Department material obtained from WikiLeaks, reports Arab leaders' "collaboration" with "their ruler, America," giving President Obama an "open door" to "wage war on the mujahidin." The narrator in Part II of the Gadahn video from time stamps 06:38 until 09:01, also referencing the contents of the Department's material obtained from WikiLeaks, cites reports of the "lewd parties put on by the American consulates in Islamic countries that aim to corrupt the minds, morals, and religion of the youth." The narrator continues, "These documents revealed that most of the riches of the Islamic world are spent on corruption and waging war on Islam, while millions of Muslims live in abject poverty."

6. Inspire Magazine is a magazine published on the Internet by al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (hereinafter "AQAP"). AQAP is a branch of AQ. Inspire Magazine serves as a propaganda and recruitment tool for AQAP and AQ. On or about 16 January 2011, Inspire Magazine published issue number 4 (hereinafter "Winter 2010 Inspire Issue") on the Internet. On pages 44-45 of the Winter 2010 Inspire Issue, the magazine lists activities one can do to "help the mujahidin in within the confines of the media sector." The Winter 2010 Inspire issue lists that archiving large amounts of information is helpful to AQAP and AQ. The Winter 2010 Inspire Issue further lists "[a]nything useful from WikiLeaks" is useful for archiving.



ASHDEN FEIN
MAJ, JA
Trial Counsel



THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel



BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Manning, Bradley E.
PFC, U.S. Army,
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

CDR Youssef About-Enein

27 June 2013

It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if CDR Youssef About-Enein were present to testify during the merits phase of this court-martial, he would testify substantially as follows:

1. I am a Commander in the United States Navy and an officer in the Medical Service Corps. Additionally, I am a Middle East Foreign Area Officer. Since 2006, I have served as a Senior Counter-Terrorism Advisor, Warning Officer, and Instructor on Militant Islamist Ideology at the Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combating Terrorism (JITF-CT) in Washington DC. I advise the House Homeland Security Committee on Violent Islamist radicalization. I am also Military Adjunct Faculty for Middle East Counter-Terrorism Analysis at the National Intelligence University. I am currently assigned to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) at Bolling Air Force Base. Previously, I served as Country Director for North Africa and Egypt, Assistant Country Director for the Arabian Gulf, and Special Advisor on Islamist Militancy at the Office of the Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs from 2002-2006. While at the Office of the Secretary of Defense, I helped prepare Department of Defense officials to engage in ministerial level talks with their counterparts from Morocco to the Persian Gulf.

2. My education consists of a B.B.A from the University of Mississippi, an M.B.A and Masters in Health Services Administration from the University of Arkansas, an M.S. in Strategic Intelligence from the National Defense Intelligence College, as well as an M.S. in National Resource Strategy from the Industrial College of the Armed Forces (Class of 2009-2010). I am the author of "*Militant Islamist Ideology: Understanding the Global Threat*," and "*Iraq in Turmoil: Historical Perspectives of Dr. Ali al-Wardi from the Ottomans to King Feisal*," both published by Naval Institute Press. I also contributed to the counter-terrorism portion of the May 2012 edition of "Perspectives on Terrorism." I am rated proficient in the Egyptian, Peninsular, Levantine, Modern Standard (Upper Level) and Iraqi dialects of Arabic by the Defense Language Institute. My operational tours include Liberia, Bosnia, and the Persian Gulf. My personal awards include the Army Commendation Medal presented by General Tommy Franks, the Joint Service Achievement Medal presented by the Commandant of the Joint Forces Staff College, and the Defense Meritorious Service Medal (DMSM) awarded by the Secretary of Defense, a second DMSM awarded by the DIA Director for Analysis.

3. I have spent years studying Al-Qaeda (AQ). From its inception through 2011, AQ was a militant Islamist organization founded and led by Usama bin Laden (UBL). AQ's philosophy was of global Jihad and strict interpretation of Sharia Law. Jihad is a Koranic principle, but AQ's definition translated into "religious war against the infidels." AQ's definition of 'jihad' opposed any nation or organization that did not strictly adhere to Sharia Law as "infidels." Thus,

from its inception through today, AQ seeks to attack countries constituting the "West," to include the United States and Western Europe. AQ also seeks to attack Arab regimes that AQ considers to be allied with the United States. For the purpose of my testimony, AQ was composed of its senior leadership and spokesmen as well as the senior leadership and spokesmen of its declared franchises, like Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.

4. From its inception, AQ was a terrorist organization that has been attacking the United States since the original attack on the World Trade Center in 1993, which killed six and wounded over one thousand. AQ claimed responsibility for the following attacks: (1) the 1998 bombing of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed over 200 people and injured more than 5000 others, (2) the 2000 bombing of the USS Cole, which killed 17 sailors and injured more than 39 others, and (3) the 11 September 2001 attacks, which killed more than 3000 civilians and injured more than 5000 others. AQ continued to claim responsibility for international bombings throughout the 2000s. AQ, or organizations loosely affiliated with it, have claimed responsibility for attacking US forces and their coalition partners working in Iraq and Afghanistan with a variety of direct action engagements (e.g. direct fire engagements, indirect fire engagements, and improvised explosive device attacks). AQ sees itself as an enemy of the US; the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force is read to provide the authorization for US military actions against AQ and its affiliates.

5. From its inception, AQ claimed that it would attack (and claimed responsibility for attacking) civilian or military targets with different means and degrees of complexity. The United States has defended against AQ since the 1990s. In 1998, UBL was indicted in federal court for conspiracy to murder, bomb, and maim United States citizens. The United States has employed forces against AQ worldwide, to include Africa and the Middle East. AQ, like common criminals, required secrecy to carry out their direct action missions. As the US developed methods to respond to the stealthy tactics of AQ, their tactics evolved in order to continue their operations. This evolution – or creativity – compelled the same from the West to develop countermeasures. This cycle occurred from the inception of the defense against AQ through 2010.

6. AQ has also become more decentralized in response to the actions of the United States. AQ adopted a philosophy of creating a "leaderless environment" because it makes AQ terrorist cells harder to detect. This leaderless environment was born of necessity considering the West's success in capturing and killing AQ leadership. From the perspective of AQ, self-radicalization aided the development of a "leaderless environment." AQ sought to create hostility and turn the population of any given country against its secular leadership to create a leaderless environment. To encourage self-radicalization, AQ implored all Islamists, specifically the younger generations, to take it upon themselves to fight their enemies. AQ did not have a centralized organizational structure, which helped in facilitating the leaderless environment in which they operate. Those individuals that responded to the calls for self-radicalization would be considered "AQ-inspired." "AQ-inspired" are indirectly connected to AQ.

7. Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is a terrorist organization that formed as a merger between AQ cells in Saudi Arabia and Yemen in 2003. From its inception through the end of 2010, AQAP claimed responsibility for : (1) an attack on Western expatriates residing on Saudi soil and (2) launching attacks against oil refineries. AQAP also claimed responsibility for the

failed "underwear bomber" attack of 2009. AQAP was the most creative "franchise" from its inception through the charged time period.

8. From its inception, AQ used the media to achieve its goals, gain notoriety, and inspire individuals to join in terrorist activities. AQ used the media for fundraising as well. This money would then be used to fund training, missions, bribes, media creation for propaganda and recruiting, and traveling. AQ used its notoriety to seek facilitators who would launder money, obtain items not easily located in AQ's area of operation, move members of AQ to new destinations, and smuggle recruits.

9. From its inception, media perception was important to AQ. Any event that placed AQ in a positive light or depicts forces adversarial to AQ in a negative light would have been seen as beneficial by AQ. Acknowledgement of successful attacks against enemy forces would have likely boosted morale and may have led to a corresponding increase in attacks. Events that undermined cooperation with foreign leaders would have, from the perspective of AQ, increased antagonism toward those leaders and created an environment in which terrorist ideology excels.

10. Throughout the 1990s and early 2000s, AQ used media outlets to deliver its recorded messages to a broader audience. In time, AQ decided to release its messages directly to the Internet through its media arm, As-Sahab. As-Sahab has been designed to operate like a media outlet. The golden As-Sahab logo in Arabic calligraphy was patterned off the golden logo of Al-Jazeera, which also features Arabic calligraphy. From its inception through 2010, As-Sahab made videos to recruit and spread AQ propaganda. Propaganda was thought by AQ to be essential for these missions because it established AQ's credibility as an effective terrorist organization.

11. AQ has used the Internet since the 1990s. AQ used the Internet as means of communication for its leaders and members. As the Internet grew to host more information, communication through cyberspace, such as the Internet, was the preferred method of communication because AQ did not have a centralized organizational structure and AQ members were constantly moving in order to avoid being captured or killed by anti-AQ forces. AQ used the Internet for research for potential targets, recruits, and facilitators. AQ used the Internet for research since at least the early 2000s. As AQ developed its own resources such as As-Sahab, AQ shifted more of its attention onto the Internet. AQ used websites with users who were sympathetic to its goals. AQ also used all publicly available websites. AQ used websites that described United States government resources, websites that contained United States government information, and websites that researched United States government information to gather intelligence that may be useful in planning attacks against the United States. AQ also searched for information related to the United States government that would have been used for propaganda to undermine the United States or its allies, especially diplomatic information.

Alex v. ELT

ALEXANDER VON ELTEN
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel

Thomas F. Hurley

THOMAS F. HURLEY
MAJ, JA
Military Defense Counsel

Bradley E. Manning

BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Prosecution Exhibit 184

3 pages

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Record of Trial

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5 pages
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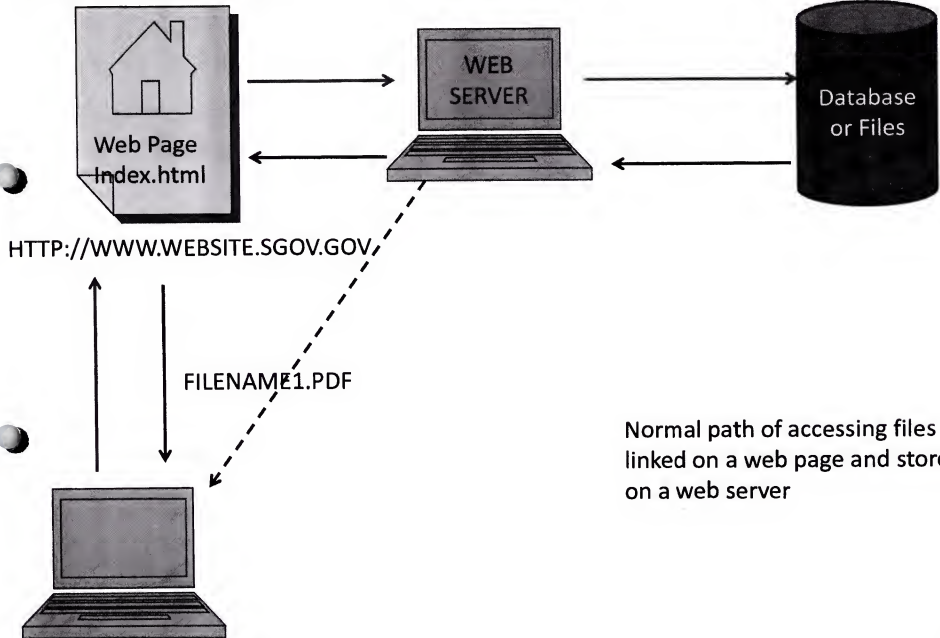
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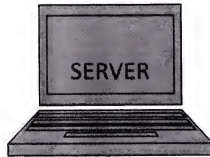
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with the original
Record of Trial

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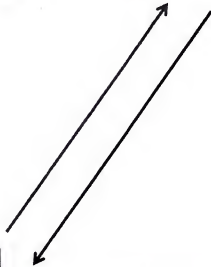


Normal path of accessing files
linked on a web page and stored
on a web server



HTTP://WWW.WEBSITE.SGOV.GOV

FILENAME1.PDF

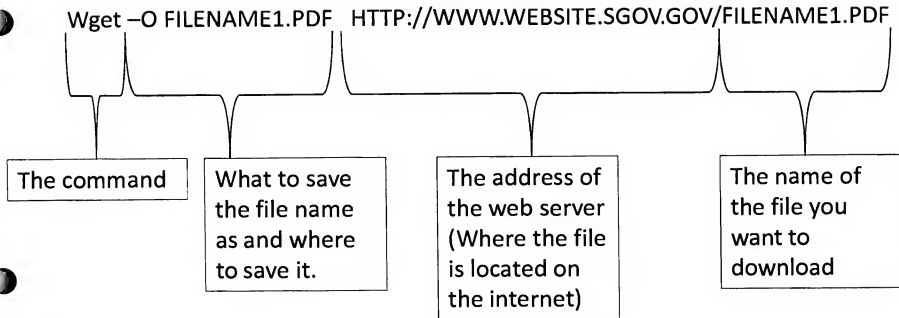


FILENAME1.PDF



Method of accessing files from a
web server using wget

Components of a wget command



Example of the command prompt as seen by the user

A screenshot of a Windows XP Command Prompt window. The title bar at the top reads "cmd Command Prompt" and includes standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The window's content area has a black background with white text. The first two lines of text are "Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]" and "<C> Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.". The third line shows the current directory path "C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning>" followed by a white cursor. On the right side of the window, there are vertical scroll bars with up and down arrow buttons at the top and bottom.

```
cmd Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
<C> Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.
C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning>_
```

Prefetch files for wget.exe from Dot22

Num	Prefetch File Name	Date Created	Date Last Run	Program which create the prefetch file	PATH (PREFETCH FILES) from Dot22
1	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-31BAC721.pf	30 Mar 10 13:48:34	01 Apr 10 12:21:08	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\060000\WGET.EXE
2	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-07A7F9AC.pf	30 Mar 10 13:48:40	01 Apr 10 12:01:45	wget.exe	Unknown
3	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-0ED32F17.pf	30 Mar 10 13:48:45	01 Apr 10 11:44:09	wget.exe	Unknown
4	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-34280CC7.pf	30 Mar 10 13:48:50	01 Apr 10 11:57:02	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\090000\WGET.EXE
5	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-2A5A554A.pf	30 Mar 10 13:48:53	01 Apr 10 11:52:12	wget.exe	Unknown
6	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-215CF16C.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:03	03 Apr 10 16:12:24	wget.exe	Unknown
7	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-219E4A72.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:12	03 Apr 10 16:56:29	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\155000\WGET.EXE
8	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-1312A330.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:20	03 Apr 10 16:03:28	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\130000\WGET.EXE
9	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-08A9BF6F.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:26	03 Apr 10 16:10:06	wget.exe	Unknown
10	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-288D6343.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:30	03 Apr 10 16:12:15	wget.exe	Unknown
11	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-0FD4F4DA.pf	01 Apr 10 12:53:34	03 Apr 10 16:16:50	wget.exe	Unknown
12	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-018AA69E.pf	01 Apr 10 12:54:12	03 Apr 10 16:58:02	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\125000\WGET.EXE
13	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-32BC8CE4.pf	01 Apr 10 12:54:47	03 Apr 10 16:07:15	wget.exe	Unknown
14	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-3A86B8DB.pf	05 Apr 10 09:36:55	06 Apr 10 13:00:00	wget.exe	Unknown
15	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-2B5C1B0D.pf	05 Apr 10 09:36:50	06 Apr 10 13:08:00	wget.exe	Unknown
16	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-02F62681.pf	05 Apr 10 09:36:58	06 Apr 10 13:11:23	wget.exe	Unknown
17	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-01494D98.pf	05 Apr 10 09:37:01	06 Apr 10 12:48:29	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\YADA\185000\WGET.EXE
18	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-0617243F.pf	05 Apr 10 09:37:03	06 Apr 10 13:13:59	wget.exe	Unknown
19	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-1CD073CB.pf	05 Apr 10 09:37:45	06 Apr 10 13:07:38	wget.exe	Unknown
20	C:\WINDOWS\Prefetch\WGET.EXE-1006B717.pf	03 May 10 20:10:24	04 May 10 02:35:10	wget.exe	DOCUMENTS AND SETTINGS\BRADLEY.MANNING\MY DOCUMENTS\BLOOM\WGET.EXE

GNU Wget 1.11.4, a non-interactive network retriever.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

```

-v, --version      display the version of wget and exit.
-h, --help         print this help.
-b, --background   go to background after startup.
-e, --execute=COMMAND execute a '.wgetrc'-style command.

```

```
-o, --output=FILE      log messages to FILE.
-a, --append-output=FILE append messages to FILE.
-d, --debug            print lots of debugging information.
-q, --quiet            quiet (no output).
-v, --verbose          be verbose (this is the default).
-nv, --no-verbose      turn off verbosity, without being quiet.
-i, --input=FILE       download URLs found in FILE.
-F, --force-html       treat input file as HTML.
-B, --base=URL         prepends URL to relative links in -F -i file.
```

```

--tries=NUMBER      set number of retries to NUMBER (0 unlimited).
--retry=connrefused  retry even if connection is refused.
-O, --output=DOCUMENT=FILE  write documents to FILE.
-nc, --no-clobber     skip downloads that would download to
                      existing files.
-c, --continue        resume getting a partially-downloaded file.
--progress=TYPE       select progress gauge type.
-N, --timestamping     don't re-retrieve files unless newer than
                      local.
-S, --server-response  print server response.
--spider              don't download anything.
-T, --timeout=SECONDS  set all timeout values to SECONDS.
--dns-timeout=SECS     set the DNS lookup timeout to SECS.
--connect-timeout=SECS  set the connect timeout to SECS.
--read-timeout=SECS    set the read timeout to SECS.
-w, --wait=SECONDS     wait SECONDS between retrievals.
--waitretry=SECONDS    wait 1..SECONDS between retries of a retrieval.
--random-wait          wait from 0...2*WAIT secs between retrievals.
--no-proxy            explicitly turn off proxy.
-Q, --quota=NUMBER     set retrieval quota to NUMBER.
--bind-address=ADDRESS bind to ADDRESS (hostname or IP) on local host.
--limit-rate=RATE      limit download rate to RATE.
--no-dns-cache         disable caching DNS lookups.
--restrict-file-names=OS restrict chars in file names to ones OS allows.
--ignore-case          ignore case when matching files/directories.
--user=USER            set both ftp and http user to USER.
--passwd=PASS          set both ftp and http password to PASS.

```

```
-nd, --no-directories      don't create directories.
-x, --force-directories    force creation of directories.
-nh, --no-host-directories  don't create host directories.
--protocol-directories     use protocol name in directories.
-P, --directory-prefix=PREFIX
                             save files to PREFIX/...
--cut-dirs=NUMBER          ignore NUMBER remote directory components.
```

```
--http-user=USER      set http user to USER.
--http-password=PASS  set http password to PASS.
--no-cache            disallow server-cached data.
```

wget-help

-E, --html-extension save HTML documents with '.html' extension.
 --ignore-length ignore 'Content-Length' header field.
 --header=STRING insert STRING among the headers.
 --max-redirect maximum redirections allowed per page.
 --proxy-user=USER set USER as proxy username.
 --proxy-password=PASS set PASS as proxy password.
 --referer=URL include 'Referer: URL' header in HTTP request.
 --save-headers save the HTTP headers to file.
 -U, --user-agent=AGENT identify as AGENT instead of Wget/VERSION.
 --no-http-keep-alive disable HTTP keep-alive (persistent connections).
 --no-cookies don't use cookies.
 --load-cookies=FILE load cookies from FILE before session.
 --save-cookies=FILE save cookies to FILE after session.
 --keep-session-cookies load and save session (non-permanent) cookies.
 --post-data=STRING use the POST method; send STRING as the data.
 --post-file=FILE use the POST method; send contents of FILE.
 --content-disposition honor the Content-Disposition header when choosing local file names (EXPERIMENTAL).
 --auth-no-challenge Send Basic HTTP authentication information without first waiting for the server's challenge.

HTTPS (SSL/TLS) options:

--secure-protocol=PR choose secure protocol, one of auto, SSLv2, SSLv3, and TLSv1.
 --no-check-certificate don't validate the server's certificate.
 --certificate=FILE client certificate file.
 --certificate-type=TYPE client certificate type, PEM or DER.
 --private-key=FILE private key file.
 --private-key-type=TYPE private key type, PEM or DER.
 --ca-certificate=FILE file with the bundle of CA's.
 --ca-directory=DIR directory where hash list of CA's is stored.
 --random-file=FILE file with random data for seeding the SSL PRNG.
 --egd-file=FILE file naming the EGD socket with random data.

FTP options:

--ftp-user=USER set ftp user to USER.
 --ftp-password=PASS set ftp password to PASS.
 --no-remove-listing don't remove '.listing' files.
 --no-glob turn off FTP file name globbing.
 --no-passive-ftp disable the "passive" transfer mode.
 --retr-symlinks when recursing, get linked-to files (not dir).
 --preserve-permissions preserve remote file permissions.

Recursive download:

-r, --recursive specify recursive download.
 -l, --level=NUMBER maximum recursion depth (inf or 0 for infinite).
 --delete-after delete files locally after downloading them.
 -k, --convert-links make links in downloaded HTML point to local files.
 --backup-converted before converting file X, back up as X.orig.
 -m, --mirror shortcut for -N -r -l inf --no-remove-listing.
 -p, --page-requisites get all images, etc. needed to display HTML page.
 --strict-comments turn on strict (SGML) handling of HTML comments.

Recursive accept/reject:

-A, --accept=LIST comma-separated list of accepted extensions.
 -R, --reject=LIST comma-separated list of rejected extensions.
 -D, --domains=LIST comma-separated list of accepted domains.
 --exclude-domains=LIST comma-separated list of rejected domains.
 --follow-ftp follow FTP links from HTML documents.
 --follow-tags=LIST comma-separated list of followed HTML tags.
 --ignore-tags=LIST comma-separated list of ignored HTML tags.
 -H, --span-hosts go to foreign hosts when recursive.

wget-help
-L, --relative follow relative links only.
-I, --include-directories=LIST list of allowed directories.
-X, --exclude-directories=LIST list of excluded directories.
-np, --no-parent don't ascend to the parent directory.

Mail bug reports and suggestions to <bug-wget@gnu.org>.

Automating those concatenated commands on dot22, found in unallocated space

```
wget -O 10VIENNA251.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10VIENNA251
wget -O 10MOSCOW491.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10MOSCOW491
wget -O 10OSLO140.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10OSLO140
wget -O 10OSLO103.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10OSLO103
wget -O 10SEOUL382.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10SEOUL382
wget -O 10BANGKOK563.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10BANGKOK563
wget -O 10LUSAKA138.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10LUSAKA138
wget -O 10JAKARTA320.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10JAKARTA320
wget -O 10LAHORE35.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10LAHORE35
wget -O 10FRANKFURT1106.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10FRANKFURT1106
wget -O 10BERLIN274.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10BERLIN274
wget -O 10GENEVA196.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10GENEVA196
wget -O 10AITTAIPEI248.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10AITTAIPEI248
wget -O 10DHAKA201.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10DHAKA201
wget -O 10JAKARTA319.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10JAKARTA319
wget -O 10RABAT205.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10RABAT205
wget -O 10MUNICH49.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10MUNICH49
wget -O 10ISLAMABAD578.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10ISLAMABAD578
wget -O 10BEIJING574.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10BEIJING574
wget -O 10KYIV347.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10KYIV347
wget -O 10ISLAMABAD577.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10ISLAMABAD577
wget -O 10SEOUL380.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10SEOUL380
wget -O 10KUALALUMPUR165.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10KUALALUMPUR165
wget -O 10LAGOS107.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10LAGOS107
wget -O 10TELAVIV527.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10TELAVIV527
wget -O 10JAKARTA318.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10JAKARTA318
wget -O 10MANILA470.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10MANILA470
wget -O 10BEIJING571.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10BEIJING571
wget -O 10MOSCOW490.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10MOSCOW490
wget -O 10KHARTOUM424.html http://ncd.state.sgov.gov/message/reference/10KHARTOUM424
```

Last Written Time 5/4/2010 14:21:36 UTC

Class Name Shell

Name	Type	Data
MRUList	REG_SZ	igedjhcfba
i	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\new\move.bat
g	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\move.bat
e	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\11000.bat
d	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\10000.bat
j	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\9000.bat
h	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\8000.bat
c	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\7000.bat
f	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\6000.bat
b	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\5000.bat
a	REG_SZ	C:\Documents and Settings\bradley.manning\My Documents\bloop\4000.bat

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2	http://www.google.com/ncr	2
3	http://www.google.com/	2
4	http://twitter.com/wikileaks	3
5	http://twitter.com/	3
6	http://twitter.com/search?q=wikileaks	3
7	http://twitter.com/#search?q=wikileaks	3
8	http://www.wikileaks.com/wiki/U.S._Intelligence_planned_to_destroy_WikiLeaks,_18_Mar_200	5
9	http://www.wikileaks.com/wiki/Wikileaks	5
10	http://news.google.com/news/search?aq=f&pz=1&cf=all&ned=us&hl=en&q=wikileaks	9
11	http://news.google.com/news/search?pz=1&cf=all&ned=us&hl=en&q=wikileaks&cf=all&as_qdr=1	9
12	http://news.google.com/news/more?pz=1&cf=all&ned=us&as_qdr=d&as_drrb=q&cf=all&ncl=dV	9
13	http://www.h-online.com/security/news/item/History-stealing-2-0-I-know-where-you-live-	10
14	http://www.smh.com.au/national/keeper-of-secrets-20100521-w230.html	11
15	http://www.smh.com.au/photogallery/national/the-internet-freedomfighter/20100521-w1s.html?selectedImage=1	11
16	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_Assange	13
17	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikileaks	13
18	http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/05/19/AR2010051905333.html	14
19	http://bit.ly/9pMdXK	14
20	http://www.newyorker.com/	15
21	http://dailydish.theatlantic.com/	16

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303

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111

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Sign up

http://search.twitter.com/search.json?q=wiki%20leak%20scal%20back&back=twitter.queue&callback=ince_id=1255854492&result_type=mixed

194a / 194a
194a / 194a

1) Personal_Mac\0043-28May10\1 Customer\Unallocated Clusters
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PAGE ___ OF ___ PAGES

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1 page
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"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2
Military Judge's Seal Order
dated 20 August 2013
stored in the classified
supplement to the original
Record of Trial



Elizabeth L. Dibble
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern Affairs

Elizabeth Dibble is Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs. From 2010 - 2011 she was Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, where her portfolio included managing U.S. relations with the European Union and Western Europe.

As Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge' d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Rome from 2008 to 2010 Ms. Dibble was the chief operating officer for the 800-person U.S. Mission to Italy. She was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Economic, Energy and Business Affairs from 2006 to 2008, with responsibility for day-to-day management of the bureau while also covering international finance, development and investment. Prior to that, she was Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, with responsibility for U.S. relations with Israel, the Palestinian Authority, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria. She was a member of the State Department's Senior Seminar from 2003 to 2004.

Ms. Dibble's other overseas assignments include Damascus, Islamabad, Tunis and London. In Washington, she served as Director of the Office of Peace Process and Regional Affairs in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs and as Deputy Director of the Office of Development Finance in the Economic Bureau. She also worked at the Office of the United States Trade Representative as Assistant Chief Textile Negotiator from 1986 to 1988.

A New Jersey native, Ms. Dibble is a graduate of Georgetown University.



John D. Feeley
Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
Western Hemisphere Affairs – State Department

John Feeley is a Senior Foreign Service officer who has focused much of his diplomatic career working on Western Hemisphere issues both in Washington and in the region. He assumed his current position as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Western Hemisphere Affairs in May 2012, with responsibility for the daily management of regional policy implementation and the supervision of 50 diplomatic posts in the Americas. Previously he served as the Summit of the Americas Coordinator, overseeing the substantive preparation for Secretary Clinton's engagement in the Cartagena Summit. He was DCM in Mexico from July 2009 to March 2012, managing a 37-agency country team that implemented the \$1.6 billion Merida Initiative. He has also been the Department's Director for Central American Affairs and Deputy Director for Caribbean Affairs. From 2004 to 2006 John served as a Deputy Executive Secretary in the Office of the Secretary of State, where he was responsible for managing information flow to Secretaries Powell and Rice, as well as coordinating their overseas travel.

A 2004 Distinguished Graduate of the National War College, Mr. Feeley's overseas assignments include Mexico City, Santo Domingo, and Bogota.

Prior to joining the State Department in 1990, Mr. Feeley served on active military duty as a helicopter pilot in the United States Marine Corps. He is a graduate of Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service and is married to a fellow career diplomat, Cherie Feeley. The couple has two sons.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMACY IN ACTION

Home » Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs » Bureau of Public Affairs » Bureau of Public Affairs:
Electronic Information and Publications » Biographies » Biographies Listed Alphabetically by Last Name » Swart, Susan

Biography



Susan Swart

Chief Information Officer

INFORMATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Term of Appointment: 02/07/2008 to present

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Susan H. Swart, a member of the Senior Foreign Service with the rank of Minister Counselor, was appointed as the Chief Information Officer for the Department of State in February 2008. As CIO, she is responsible for the Department's information resources and technology initiatives and provides core information, knowledge management, and technology (IT) services to the Department of State and its 260 overseas missions. She is directly responsible

for the Information Resource Management (IRM) Bureau's budget of \$310 million, and oversees State's total IT/knowledge management budget of approximately one billion dollars.

Preceding her assignment as CIO, Ms. Swart was the Deputy Chief Information Officer (DCIO) for Business, Planning and Customer Service and the Chief Knowledge Officer. She has served in a number of prominent positions in the Department, including the Dean of the School of Applied Information Technology at the Foreign Service Institute. Prior to her SAIT assignment she served as Information Management Officer in Cairo, Egypt, Office Director for Customer Service in the Bureau of IRM, Deputy Executive Director in the Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs (EAP), and Special Assistant in the Bureau of Administration (A). Her overseas assignments include Cairo, Egypt; Caracas, Venezuela and Lima, Peru.

Ms. Swart joined the Foreign Service in 1989. She holds a Masters degree in National Security Studies from the National War College, and earned her undergraduate degree from Virginia Commonwealth University.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIPLOMACY IN ACTION



Michael G. Kozak

Acting Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary
BUREAU OF DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR
Term of Appointment: 10/12/2012 to present

Ambassador Kozak is a charter member of the career Senior Executive Service of the United States Government. As such, he has served in a number of senior positions in the U.S. Executive Branch:

Senior Director on the National Security Council staff (2005-2009) with responsibility for Democracy, Human Rights, International Organizations, Religious Freedom, Migration and Detainee issues. In this capacity, he chaired interagency policy coordinating

committees and proposed and coordinated the implementation of events for the President of the United States. He conceived and implemented a system for achieving interagency agreement on democracy promotion strategies and prioritizing resource allocation to implement them. He authored the first National Security Presidential Directive on Democracy and Human Rights since the Carter administration.

- *Principal/Deputy Assistant Secretary of State level positions in three bureaus of the Department of State. (Democracy, Human Rights and Labor 2003-2005; Inter-American Affairs 1988-1991; Legal Adviser 1982-88).*
- *Acting Assistant Secretary of State for extended periods. (Democracy, Human Rights and Labor 2004-5; Inter-American Affairs January 1989-July 1989.) As*
- *Acting Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, he organized passage of a resolution on human rights in Cuba in the UN Commission on Human Rights by the largest margin in over a decade. As Acting Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, he assisted Secretary Baker in negotiating and implementing the Bipartisan Accord on Central America which was decisive in bringing a democratic end to the conflict in Nicaragua.*
- *Ambassador in Minsk, Belarus (2000-2003) and Chief of Mission in Havana, Cuba (1995-1999).*

Other U.S. Government Activities:

- *U.S. negotiator with Cuba to secure the return of criminals sent to the United States during the Mariel boat crisis. Signed the first migration accord with Cuba on behalf of the United States and led implementation talks thereafter.*
- *Special Presidential envoy to negotiate the departure of General Noriega (1988). Ambassador Kozak accompanied our forces in Panama to help the new government establish the core institutions of democracy (1989).*
- *Assistant negotiator for the Panama Canal treaties (1971-1977). Was responsible for negotiating treaty text with the Panamanian negotiators and later for working with members of Congress for approval of the treaties and of implementing legislation (1977-81).*
- *Staff of the Middle East peace negotiator (1982-83). Helped implement the Camp David accords and negotiate the withdrawal of the PLO from Lebanon.*

Awards:

- State Department Superior Honor Award
- Younger Federal Lawyer Award
- Presidential Rank of Distinguished and Meritorious Executive
- Order of Balboa (presented by the president of Panama)

Education:

- Juris Doctor, University of California at Berkeley, 1971 (Assistant Managing Editor, Law Review)
- A.B., Political Science, University of California at Berkeley, 1968

For more information, visit the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

Prosecution Exhibit 203

20 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Prosecution Exhibit 204
2 pages
ordered sealed for Reason 4
Military Judge's Seal Order
dated 20 August 2013
stored in the original Record
of Trial

From: Bradley Manning
To: Tyler Watkins
Subject: Happy Thanksgiving [Belated]
Date: Saturday, November 28, 2009 1:22:37 PM

Hey Babe,

I'm sorry I couldn't get in touch with you on Thanksgiving. I was very busy indeed, but I still had the chance to have dinner among good friends who I'm out to (I didn't even have to come out to them, they just called me out on it.)

Wish I had more time to talk, but the work I do is very sensitive and incredibly taxing.

I love you,
Brad

PROSECUTION EXHIBIT 105
PAGE 105
11/28/09
For Identification
EXHIBIT 105
11/28/09

From	To	Subject	Sent	Received
Ider				
Daniel Clark	bradley.manning@earthlink.net	Airtan stuff to print for Denny	Sun 8/23/2009 9:48 AM	Tue 9/6/2009 8:19 PM
Daniel Clark	Bradley Manning	Arrangements	Sun 9/6/2009 11:59 AM	Tue 9/8/2009 8:17 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Re: Arrangements	Wed 9/9/2009 1:36 AM	Wed 9/9/2009 1:49 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Re: Arrangements	Wed 9/9/2009 1:36 AM	Wed 9/9/2009 1:49 PM
Bradley Manning	Denny Clark	Checking in...	Sun 10/25/2009 12:02 PM	Sun 10/25/2009 12:02 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	A frightening look into my psyche	Sun 10/25/2009 12:05 PM	Sun 10/25/2009 12:05 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Fwd: I do not condone this behaviour	Sun 10/25/2009 12:10 PM	Sun 10/25/2009 12:10 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	The Mythos	Tue 10/27/2009 10:43 PM	Tue 10/27/2009 10:44 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Re: something to do with...	Sun 11/15/2009 2:26 PM	Sun 11/15/2009 2:27 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Bad Ideas if you are getting bored...	Thu 12/17/2009 9:42 AM	Thu 12/17/2009 9:58 AM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Flessenlikker story!	Thu 12/17/2009 10:05 AM	Thu 12/17/2009 10:05 AM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Flessenlikker story!	Thu 12/17/2009 10:05 AM	Thu 12/17/2009 10:05 AM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)	Fri 1/29/2010 12:05 PM	Fri 1/29/2010 12:06 PM
Bradley	Daniel Clark	Re: Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)	Fri 1/29/2010 12:12 PM	Fri 1/29/2010 12:12 PM
Bradley	Daniel Clark	Re: Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)	Fri 1/29/2010 12:15 PM	Fri 1/29/2010 12:15 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Adium	Fri 1/29/2010 12:30 PM	Fri 1/29/2010 12:30 PM
Bradley	Daniel Clark	Photos	Fri 2/5/2010 2:21 PM	Fri 2/5/2010 2:21 PM
Daniel Clark	Bradley	Re: Photos	Fri 2/5/2010 3:07 PM	Fri 2/5/2010 3:07 PM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Cutest puppies ever!	Fri 2/5/2010 11:42 AM	Fri 2/5/2010 11:42 AM
Daniel Clark	Brad Manning	Banks are purdy	Thu 4/8/2010 5:04 PM	Thu 4/8/2010 5:04 PM
Daniel Clark	Bradley Manning	Gates trailing letter	Wed 4/7/2010 3:13 PM	Wed 4/7/2010 3:13 PM
Eric Schmiedt	Denny Clark	Re: [OT] Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories	Wed 5/19/2010 4:44 PM	Wed 5/19/2010 4:44 PM
Bradley Manning	Denny Clark	Re: [OT] Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories	Wed 5/19/2010 5:26 PM	Wed 5/19/2010 5:26 PM
Daniel Clark	Bradley Manning	Re: IM	Wed 5/19/2010 5:40 PM	Wed 5/19/2010 5:41 PM
Bradley Manning	Daniel Clark	Eric Messages	Wed 5/19/2010 5:53 PM	Wed 5/19/2010 5:53 PM
Electronic max	Denny Clark	seph; Eric Schmiedt; Christian J. Temus; slib-office; David House; Bradley Manning	Thu 5/20/2010 6:22 PM	Thu 5/20/2010 6:22 PM
Electronic max	Denny Clark	seph; Eric Schmiedt; Christian J. Temus; slib-office; David House; Bradley Manning	Thu 5/20/2010 6:22 PM	Thu 5/20/2010 6:22 PM

02

From: switch@trueswitch.com on behalf of Daniel Clark
To: bradley.manning@earthlink.net
Subject: Airtran stuff to print for Danny
Date: Tuesday, September 08, 2009 8:18:44 PM
Attachments: [airtran-danny.pdf](#)
[airtran-danny-itinerary.pdf](#)

[INBOX]

--
Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: switch@trueswitch.com on behalf of [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Arrangements
Date: Tuesday, September 08, 2009 8:17:27 PM
Attachments: [brad-lean-blankprint.pdf](#)

[INBOX]

I have 2 \$500 money orders and this doc (which I'll have a printed copy of soon).

So either we can meet sometime before you head back, or give me an address to send everything to and I will do so, and then you can mail be back the promissory note.

As an alternative we can go shopping at microcenter (just down the road from pika) before you go back and I can just make out one of the money orders back to myself.

Cheers,

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~ddark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: switch@truewitch.com on behalf of Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Re: Arrangements
Date: Wednesday, September 09, 2009 1:49:05 PM

[INBOX]

Me to Bradley Manning (240) 784-0431 - mobile
9/8/09 10:08 PM 3 hours ago

Me: awake? 10:08 PM

Me: Can get used Panasonic CF-18 ToughBook (2006) for \$3-600 from ebay. Can get nice new netbook + I may be able to find cheap OLPC XO for field use for \$3-400. 10:15 PM

Me: I have random stuff lying around that might be good for backup devices. 10:17 PM

Me: <http://url.ca/bcw5> most useful - <http://url.ca/bd2e> has hard drives I think will work with it. Also <http://url.ca/bd2i> - computers are the new god ;-) 1:35 AM

On Tue, Sep 8, 2009 at 10:17 PM, Brad Manning<bradley.manning@earthlink.net> wrote:
> <http://www.toughbookxchange.com/products/viewCart.php>
>

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

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> <http://www.toughbookxchange.com/products/viewCart.php>
>

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: Bradley Manning
To: Danny Clark
Subject: Checking in...
Date: Sunday, October 25, 2009 12:02:06 PM
Attachments: brad_kuwait_compressed.jpg

Danny

Attached a funny photo of myself right after some training exercises, hope you like it.

Keep in touch,
Brad

From: danny@opensysadmin.com on behalf of [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Brad Manning](#)
Subject: A frightening look into my psyche
Date: Sunday, October 25, 2009 12:04:48 PM
Attachments: [pictures-of-sad-children.zip](#)

But mostly an excuse to send you something / get you into my address book.

FSMSpeed!

-Danny

From: danny@opensysadmin.com on behalf of [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Brad Manning](#)
Subject: Fwd: I do not condone this behaviour
Date: Sunday, October 25, 2009 12:10:25 PM
Attachments: [photo.jpg](#)

Hanging out with friends at darkBOT radio, an ex BF's gift strikes...

BTW if you like weird:
<http://www.wmbr.org/www/sched-fr>

(you can download 4 hours of mp3s - also I can get stuff on the air if there is anything you want broadcast :)

From: danny@openosysadmin.com on behalf of Daniel Clark
To: [Brad Manning](#)
Subject: The Mythos
Date: Tuesday, October 27, 2009 10:43:39 PM
Attachments: [The-Mythos_DarkBOT_Radio_10_2_09.ogg](#)

"esp weird" he said...

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: danny@opensysadmin.com on behalf of [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Brad Manning](#)
Subject: Re: something to do with...
Date: Sunday, November 15, 2009 2:26:33 PM

i had something to do with this:

<http://ddark.us/tmp/dave/Far-Better-Arcanine-poster.jpg>

reading your article now. mine = maybe NSFBF (Battle Field), but not in the way you'd think :)

BTW do you get IMs from danny@opensysadmin.com on gtalk? That's probably better than AIM since it allows offline queued replies :)

Hoping to get a package together today,

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~ddark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Bad Ideas if you are getting bored...
Date: Thursday, December 17, 2009 9:58:06 AM

<http://www.instructables.com/id/Hobobeque/>

"Obviously this isn't normal". lol.

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Flessenlikker story!
Date: Thursday, December 17, 2009 10:04:42 AM

I recently realized I've neglected to tell you why I sent you the black-handled red-tipped device.

It's an entertaining example of the wrong approach to an engineering problem.

See:

http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bottle_scraper&oldid=237116451
(last version that was fun)

I like my friend Mako's original version (last paragraph for the impatient) the best:

The bottle scraper (known as both a flessenschrapeer and flessenlikker in Dutch) is a Dutch kitchen tool similar to small spatula. It is specifically designed to scrape the contents of long bottles that would be otherwise impossible to reach with other kitchen tools. It is a common tool in kitchens in the Netherlands and available in most kitchen stores and even supermarkets but it almost wholly unused and unknown outside of the country.

Historically, vla (a popular custard like Dutch pudding) was sold in long glass bottles. This container made extracting the complete amount of pudding extremely difficult with either spoons or with other kitchen tools or spatulas. The Dutch answer was the bottle scraper which was specifically designed to answer this problem. Vla is now often sold in cartons which makes the need for a bottle scraper less pressing.

However, the scraper has come to occupy an important role in Dutch kitchens being used for scraping the contents of many other bottles and jars (e.g., peanut butter, Nutella, etc). Much of the Dutch population is familiar with the bottle scraper and skilled in its use.

There is an element of the technical and engineering community that sees the bottle scraper as a monument to a wrong type of technical solution. This group argues that the best solution to the problem of remaining vla in bottles was to put vla in different containers preventing the problem from every occurring rather than inventing another tool and then education an a population in its use.

Cheers,

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: Daniel Clark
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Cheers,

--

Daniel JB Clark | Sys Admin, Free Software Foundation
pobox.com/~dclark | <http://www.fsf.org/about/staff#danny>

From: Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)
Date: Friday, January 29, 2010 12:05:32 PM
Attachments: [PGP_MIME version identification.dat](#)
[encrypted.asc](#)

From: Bradley
To: Daniel Clark
Subject: Re: Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)
Date: Friday, January 29, 2010 12:12:01 PM

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----

Charset: ISO-8859-1

Version: GnuPG v1.4.10 (Darwin)

Comment: Using GnuPG with Mozilla - <http://enigmail.mozdev.org/>

hQIOA02X1pro+3yNEAgAwhI4OP2OTTNL7bSzB940QQt/5/fJLuxdkvnuDGyZzCZiXh
gfEcKzn4L4oTZLbubOMnKBklDptPPmEFxVxP9Dd595DjRytdCvkwmNmXmSDIYF7a
BNBBut+IPrgimsikFgMcObgcGJirervXJZ/g0iwYvKW1HQYh+BZ9xflWp0hcM3JNe
KjtK4fV1ROmxQ7aGQNbm7GHcukhRnfb2m1d6nvRWbX7b1PhIfXGmbTvCNKXfbPQn
kMF7T32m6DjC6WtS12GfIx3Bdd2Rbj7fSfSkBZY0aX8A/CPW60r3yCR8C0KE0hAH
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ufxKnCYQcTKJYGzZRp8srNzi8FLG48JgGFq1qxAZRzjdVH9UsU58zxDi9+ou+L
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NYUBDAOvovnv6ylhfOwEH/2LV6p49F6q4p0KA6Ffh1E3VIWzn0UFq9so0PSlk5VnF
VGz1PpCWSK/Y8Onx6YKZELfNjm4MxqiwlZrY8cXAvwKaJ7ejXQNC4Zmia3o6GbS
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4TTF8HXnjPy+oouOr7ER7X3EI1jjO6RohyG08Qn4uubSwBEBYq6xo6ru6UbnokB
L/Dmb6ys6//269pPAC5GIS/h37SKYAIOfkuxzM7sdc43X9KQan7QpIR27E8j9K0T
anka0hnnv7Ans7ivJNmIAHuq7r1PhC9224n9outncvfGQO+catgDaNWd7Q7VnJmEI
13USG8mVyMYQKdxximLyZPTaAjNdeKoiENedh0F5DtgqcYqOzKTREFPxCVYPMsq
pkceA4qXo8e3YiQA7FF3obFc+YHNPOYWO48nkV4d4/QfZUZfVycrpY7X0z4q4tA
VtQaeg==
=ecvF

-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

From: Bradley
To: Daniel Clark
Subject: Re: Test encrypted message - note subject is not encrypted (I don't think...)
Date: Friday, January 29, 2010 12:15:13 PM

-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE-----

Charset: ISO-8859-1

Version: GnuPG v1.4.10 (Darwin)

Comment: Using GnuPG with Mozilla - <http://enigmail.mozdev.org/>

hQIOA02X1pro+3yNEAgAjeLx4MxwpPKO4Pno6G0MmHSz4LISkUjRybnHDDISp3
u5RXLcIcG4+S0096/0Pwk2OmC8Q/Us/HxcXQhnFO9uezAJwAMNADZLWz/JATN1
HkewsHE3PX8tMPqg502+LcZe4reF//1A9kEXNA8tDjhaStLMXjq3H7zuUMjvklAv
y3/K9Dwt9Cj2htnquuftzXnIXS3oeXesV3k8u9nSt2ptXYZiLRuDD1smzdm5/Qk
vOoHomQx8K24fZjdmXy6mhMMYeMI3lhl6URKqyN9CX/MSO/39UCsRtcX4TeEr7c2
VHAIDS2cdBkMO6qxORLFTBpqzmpfvcmUoOClthYnAf/VW68KTQo2D36x0Ricows
LKV+/SYzpl7m57duvjmaZ5q5LLDuGAh0Y2sObLhLx5CneMPK2yRzc3TmAhla8a
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SapVLCB++tSAkoAN1MSSUGyb5yp7uG8f7rS3tVky2f0bYVqd3y7W0xkolFpvef
JYUBDAOvonv6ylhOwEIAJouBioJmvhZwmKctJfk++5qEFT1+gHUBakBpI+PZq82
rXmP6OWJvBEWTPa2gdtg0gNmDUJOXYmRvE08RdJV5dyWUPImq1XUUtCzazgEafd
b00MFOTts7xnRq+b4iAlidp/Gpj26w/sizE+VibhfgMRdv4q7QcPWpfx3Rz8EuKX
bcO+qeD3HU3sE5VBHnftmM5ggCmkfzN0/Ow/yx9J97PISj4dabTULJSFKaENYr
NJR77Ct25CZZvH8K15fKYYRbCHadyPvLER7ChmqoaMOJdLAplensjCDQDpn1LYQf
ZoaLgXcPrW803GCCjDda7mZz2tfNGymCGlem4ucnz6zSwToBcbME0sgnxiLFTbce
BH3qRN//pyyDRSZzV0qJccqQkylIVq1/a1yhTjdlCKisVw4fuzlQydTsPXMjnGO
KknFIYuuUnh7dKI86/IT0trmw5cqTjstqv0KFTQk6nXEFN0kW7uXhSaphBOKsAkm
WqBWU1mQOKhMwWx8zCBPKMT0+QNC3QK0dBwM77N5xAc2t8wkuYhA4/Rf4IGZNea5e
7nrk8E42gc5MPT7PK2ozxgpbDTrfVD/pAATvGcvOoOhVamrn/VoKMniMLFn2zka
EYAKTcnjOUaO6LFO/VOpYNWJANonT6Evu/R6vC1Uw7DIInonik2POOegrFRETEuH
0znRISJGbdD96rH0vXgzJ9nSavOWpmz7O+xpPxMbwrtQvEfxMxpF+Dp7euWDzZZE
nEWDHFPrl5sk+OHdVPrHtyrKmwCatvb0WDNnt9pweUPRJ/KM0yNOKQZbgda0pX04
mgbHd4aQ2HenVETqY/9tfv3chVPZXCrbHngD9+WZACfZnlZsFMn2eOSauhu4Gk
DuUJo/jaeGkuxVgzndFSLsnETNktl9BiLYWZA9gF35IgmBr3RQH1kk0y8iaqwgK
IGz/pu1fYBVaqbKlmmKhtg2VNhJ13VnZ/IFrMVddVqsGKInEgqwXgEFwMf+Xrk
UM1P8c3+zZ67Uwhzg==
=IzaB

-----END PGP MESSAGE-----

From: Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Adlum
Date: Friday, January 29, 2010 12:19:48 PM
Attachments: PGP_MIME_version_identification.dat
encrypted.asc

From: Bradley
To: Daniel Clark
Subject: Photos
Date: Friday, February 05, 2010 2:21:01 PM
Attachments: PGP_MIME_version_identification.dat
encrypted.asc

From: Daniel Clark
To: Bradley
Subject: Re: Photos
Date: Friday, February 05, 2010 3:06:58 PM
Attachments: PGP_MIME_version_identification.dat
encrypted.asc

From: [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Brad Manning](#)
Subject: Cutest puppies ever!
Date: Friday, February 12, 2010 11:42:09 AM
Attachments: [PGP_MIME_version_identification.dat](#)
[encrypted.asc](#)

From: Daniel Clark
To: Brad Manning
Subject: Banks are purdy
Date: Thursday, April 08, 2010 5:04:18 PM
Attachments: PGP_MIME version identification.dat
encrypted.asc

From: danny@opensysadmin.com on behalf of Daniel Clark
To: [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Gates Trolling Letter
Date: Wednesday, April 21, 2010 3:13:22 PM
Attachments: [handout.doc](#)

For your education and amusement...

--

Daniel JB Clark | <http://pobox.com/~dclark> | Activist; Owner

\\
FREEDOM --> INCLUDED ~ <http://freedomincluded.com>

/\\
Free Software respecting hardware ~ Lemote Yeeloong reseller

From: Eric Schmiedl
To: Danny Clark
Cc: [sib-office](#); [electronic Max](#); [David House](#); [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Re: [OT] Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories
Date: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 4:44:21 PM

Go on eBay and get an S&G 8088 for \$9 and be done with it:
http://shop.ebay.com/i.html?_nk=sargent+greenleaf+8088

The lock is designed for precisely this kind of situation... very difficult to defeat surreptitiously, not really resistant to forced entry.

I'd be curious to hear that story about theft from a safe inside a locked unit...

On 5/19/10 3:29 PM, Danny Clark wrote:

- > Short version:
- > (a) Can anyone recommend a hard-to-pick-but-not-insanely-expensive padlock? Does not need to be resistant to more forceful (drilling etc) techniques. (e.g. it is accepted that it will not actually stop a determined attacker, but it should be obvious if it has been defeated).
- >
- > (b) If you have strong negative experience with Metropolitan, it would help a lot of people to post a review, for instance at:
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- > Long version:
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- > So I off-handedly brought up Metropolitan Storage Warehouse in SIPB office yesterday, and it seems that this is not true:
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- > In quick secession from about a quarter of the small number of people present I got horror stories regarding water damage, theft, theft from safes *inside* locked units, and a general critique of their overall security.
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- > However I was unable to find anything remotely like that from the interwebs, specifically only these 2 sites seem to have reviews:
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- > <http://www.bbb.org/boston/business-reviews/storage-units-household-and-commercial/metropolitan-moving-storage-corporation-in-cambridge-ma-3494/>
> (very positive)
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- > So if you have had a suck experience it would be good to post there / report it (or just reply and I'll post a summary to Yelp!). Feel free to forward this to the original source of the stories, as a lot of what I got was 2nd or 3rd hand I think.
- >
- > Thanks,

> --
> \\ Daniel JB Clark | Activist; Owner
> FREEDOM --+--> INCLUDED ~ <http://freedomincluded.com>
> /\\ Free Software respecting hardware

From: Bradley Manning
To: Danny Clark
Cc: Eric Schmidt; Christian J. Ternes; sib-office; electronic Max; David House
Subject: Re: (OT) Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories
Date: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 5:24:13 PM

Unfortunately, those seals won't protect you because an adversary could easily just BUY the same seal for replacement, after tampering with the lock. Good seals should be metal, and have distinct serial numbers.

On 5/20/10 12:16 AM, Danny Clark wrote:

>
> Then put one of these on your unit to keep out insiders:
> <https://securitysnobs.com/Stanton-Concepts-PrivaSeal-Tamper-Indicative-Seals-20-Pack.html>
>
>
> Sweet; actually that alone may be enough for this use case.
>
> I have a motion-sensing LED floodlight inside, so I'm thinking a sign
> along these lines will also provide some extra security (and possible
> DNA evidence) at little expense:
>
> "Smile, you are on candid camera! This unit is equipped with a very tiny
> camera and wireless internet device which is capturing video to an
> off-site server in real time. If you masturbate to orgasm and then
> leave, we may not prosecute you. Have a happy and fulfilling day! :-)"
>
> Or I might actually set up such a system and have a slightly less
> "colorful" sign :-D
>
> --
> \// Daniel JB Clark | Activist; Owner
> FREEDOM -+> INCLUDED ~ <http://freedomincluded.com>
> /\ Free Software respecting hardware

--
v/r

Manning, Bradley E.

From: danny@opensysadmin.com on behalf of [Daniel Clark](#)
To: [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Re: IM
Date: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 5:40:31 PM

Sorry, forgot (for like the first time ever) my laptop today. Will ping you tonight.

--

\\ Daniel JB Clark | Activist; Owner
FREEDOM --+> INCLUDED ~ <http://freedomincluded.com>
/\\ Free Software respecting hardware

From: Bradley Manning
To: Daniel Clark
Subject: Eric Messages
Date: Wednesday, May 19, 2010 5:52:41 PM

Any way you can help co-ordinate so I can get in contact with Eric via OpenPGP?

--
v/r

Manning, Bradley E.

From: [electronic_max](#)
To: [Danny Clark](#)
Cc: [seph](#); [Eric Schmiedl](#); [Christian J. Ternus](#); [sibb-office](#); [David House](#); [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Re: [OT] Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories
Date: Thursday, May 20, 2010 6:22:02 PM

i use the metropolitan storage warehouse and from my limited experience with them thus far i've been happy with them. a colleague of mine stored a somewhat substantial collection of fine art and had no problems whatsoever.

as for me, i just needed a convenient and cheap place to store my vinyl record collection - nothing terribly valuable but quite heavy and fragile and climate-sensitive nonetheless. based on the size, price and overall experience with their management i would heartily recommend them over the nearby alternative -- UHAUL - which, if anything, is gangster central -- overpriced, unprofessional, and really crummy wooden-walled holes. the only things i have heard from others who use it were positive - i've heard no horror stories ever.

with respect to security what i did notice is that the warehouse sometimes keeps its loading bay doors open during operating hours -- and the building is SO INCREDIBLY huge that it would be possible for someone to sneak in and hide out inside. the building is so old that afait they did not have extensive surveillance on the inside - which is one thing that would make them substantially better.

my 2 pence,
max in london

On May 20, 2010, at 7:14 PM, Danny Clark wrote:

> Yes, but there is no power, and no wifi, so it would be a bit tricky.
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> Would probably want to renew my amateur radio license :-)
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> Also FYI I got police reports for the last 2 years for the site, only one might be due to Metropolitan negligence - so either this isn't really a problem in practice, people are too lazy to file police reports when their stuff gets stolen, or the person doing the records check made a mistake (eg perhaps the reports were filed under the person's residence address instead of the warehouse address)...
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>
>
>
> Francine DiNatale
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> Administrative Assistant - Records Unit
>

> 617-349-3354
>
> Fax: 349-3234
>
>
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> \/\ Daniel JB Clark | Activist; Owner
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> Can you stick a video camera into your space?
>
> seph
>
> Eric Schmiedl <unlocked@MIT.EDU> writes:
>
>> Two options:
>>
>> o) Use the 8088 in parallel to the existing padlock and don't tell
>> management.
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>>
>> o) Get one of these:
>> <https://securitysnobs.com/Abloy-Protex-PI-321-Padlock.html>
>> \$25 for a lock that nobody will pick any time soon.
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>> On 5/19/10 4:51 PM, Christian J. Ternus wrote:
>>> Unfortunately, Danny misheard me. I owned the "safe" in question --
>>> it was one of these: <http://www.amazon.com/dp/B000LJOX94/> The thief
>>> simply took it.
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>>> I asked the warehouse management to let us use our own locks;
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>>>
>>> -Ternus
>>>
>>> --
>>> Christian J. Ternus | MIT MEng '11 | AC3T | cternus.net | 617-710-8955
>>>
>>>
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>>>> FREEDOM -+> INCLUDED ~ <http://freedomincluded.com>
>>>> //\ Free Software respecting hardware
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From: [electronic_max](#)
To: [Danny Clark](#)
Cc: [senb](#); [Eric Schmiedl](#); [Christian J. Ternus](#); [slob-office](#); [David House](#); [Bradley Manning](#)
Subject: Re: [OT] Metropolitan Storage Warehouse horror stories
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>>>>
>

Full Path \Macintosh HD\Users\bmanning\Library\Application Support\Adium

2.0\Users\Default\otr_fingerprints

File Created 01/25/10 22:02:13

Last Written 05/24/10 22:25:16

adrian 2 libpurple-oscar-AIM f01810d75a82467bc71194c8254acdc794ff4701 verified

adrian 2 libpurple-oscar-AIM 80c5b561bbb0d8cec9223379dc7f93f3bf39df96 verified

danny@pensysadmin.com 4 libpurple-jabber-gtalk b6579d97efb1888efafhb2cecd567c375614a4b9
verified

djbclark 2 libpurple-oscar-AIM e7eb49d7df377258c666ba8032646dfbad8fldb2 verified

goater2006@hotmail.co.uk 10 libpurple-MSN eab92fe5d8684d3a6363464a68511c1b2af0876f verified

lehotpocket 2 libpurple-oscar-AIM 05d07013e5ef2b9c80a79e01da7a1e7d94d4a097 verified

pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de 12 libpurple-Jabber 5b37b43b93e8444cc7fd053f24fafd0edac59a47
verified

pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de 13 libpurple-Jabber 0c05099f5344f85e6a6f1a49159778c6bf76a43b
verified

pressassociation@jabber.ccc.de 13 libpurple-Jabber 5b37b43b93e8444cc7fd053f24fafd0edac59a47
verified

(U) Figure 10 - OTR configuration file showing encryption contacts
(highlighting added by the examiner to show emphasis)

1) 0043-28May10:1 Customer\Unallocated Clusters
File Offset 25663107146

</div></message>
<message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:41:09+03:00" alias="Bradley Manning"><div>

i have a few possibly interested customers
</div></message> <message sender="danny@opensysadmin.com" time="2010-03-18T00:42:48+03:00" alias="Danny Clark">
<div>
Not taking orders in a nice way yet. After the conference I'll have more time to work on the web site. But if anyone
really, really wants one (shipping early next week) I can do credit cards by phone or the website (in an ugly way) pretty
quick. But prob better to wait till next week... working on the software install at the moment.
</div></message> <message sender="danny@opensysadmin.com" time="2010-03-18T00:43:58+03:00" alias="Danny
Clark"><div>
How are things for you - is your CO / dept becoming all tense?
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:44:15+03:00" alias="Bradley
Manning"><div>
not really tense
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:44:21+03:00"
alias="Bradley Manning"><div><span style="background-color: #ffffff; font-family: Helvetica; f
ont-size: 12pt;">
im relaxed a lot more
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:45:00+03:00" alias="Bradley
Manning"><div>
but i dont know
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:45:14+03:00" alias="Bradley
Manning"><div>
still got about 3-4 months to go at least
</div></message> <message sender="danny@opensysadmin.com" time="2010-03-18T00:46:00+03:00" alias="Danny
Clark"><div>
sounds like dialing back to zero made a lot of sense
</div></message> <message sender="danny@opensysadmin.com" time="2010-03-18T00:54:15+03:00" alias="Danny C
lark"><div>
sorry wifi problems... last I saw was "still got about 3-4 months to go at
least";
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T00:55:18+03:00" alias="Bradley
Manning"><div>
that was the last i said
</div></message> <message sender="danny@opensysadmin.com" time="2010-03-18T01:00:54+03:00" alias="Danny
Clark"><div>
Well I guess it's lucky the army has done such a fabulous job teaching you to lie by omission from day 1!
</div></message> <message sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T01:01:38+03:00" alias="Bradley
Manning"><div></div>
</message> <event type="windowClosed" sender="bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" time="2010-03-18T09:1
0:13+03:00"/> </chat>

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

Manning, Bradley E.)
PFC, U.S. Army,)
HHC, U.S. Army Garrison,)
Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall)
Fort Myer, Virginia 22211)

STIPULATION OF
EXPECTED TESTIMONY

SA David Shaver

16 August 2013

It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if SA David Shaver were present to testify during the presentencing phase of this court-martial, he would testify substantially as follows:

1. Prosecution Exhibit (PE) 205 is an email that I pulled from the allocated space in the accused's personal Macintosh computer. The personal Macintosh was previously admitted as PE 11. The email was located in the sent folder of the Thunderbird email client. Thunderbird email client is the program which hosts emails from the accused's gmail and earthlink email accounts. The email is entitled "Happy Thanksgiving [Belated]," and the accused sent the email to Mr. Tyler Watkins on 28 November 2009.

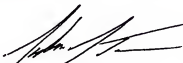
2. PE 206 is a summary I created of numerous emails that I found in the allocated space of the accused's personal Macintosh computer. To locate the emails, I searched for "Danny Clark" or "Daniel Clark" in the accused's Thunderbird email client, both in the sent folder and the inbox folder. The filtered results showed all the emails between the accused and Mr. Clark and showed information in the following fields: "To," "From," "Cc," "Subject," "Sent," and "Received." I then took a screenshot of the search results, which is what you see in PE 206. I discovered that there were twenty-seven messages in the 23 August 2009 to 20 May 2010 timeframe. In the "From" and "To" lines, the email recipients are typically listed by name only. The names "Danny Clark" and "Daniel Clark" correspond to the email addresses "dclark@mit.edu," "dclark@pobox.com," and "danny@opensysadmin.com." Bradley.manning@earthlink.net, Bradley Manning, Brad Manning, and Bradley, are all emails or names that correspond to emails of the accused.

3. PE 207 is a screenshot of a configuration file showing encryption contacts located in the allocated space of the personal Macintosh computer. Specifically, the file was located at the following path: "Macintosh HD\Users\bmannings\Library\Application Support\Adium 2.0\Default\otr.fingerprints." Adium is the chat client that the accused used on his personal Macintosh computer. Off the Record (OTR) is an add-on to that chat client, which is used to encrypt chat communications while they are in transit. OTR requires both contacts or parties to share their encryption keys to enable chat communications. To complete this process, one party requests the initiation of encrypted conversation and the receiving party accepts the invitation. The parties then exchange unique encryption keys which serve as decoders to enable each computer receiving a message to translate the encrypted message into readable text. The screenshot reveals the individuals with whom the accused has shared encryption keys, which includes "danny@opensysadmin.com." As previously stated, the email address "danny@opensysadmin.com" corresponds to Mr. Danny Clark

4. PE 208 is a portion of a chat that I located and carved out of the unallocated space on the accused's personal Macintosh computer. I searched the unallocated space for deleted chats between Mr. Clark's email address "danny@opensysadmin.com" and the accused. I then formatted the results, so the information was easier to read. The portion of the chat that I located occurred on 18 March 2010 and was between "bradley.e.manning@gmail.com" ("alias=Bradley Manning") and "danny@opensysadmin.com" ("alias=Danny Clark").



ANGEL OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel



JOSHUA J. TOOMAN
CPT, JA
Military Defense Counsel



BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

**DEFENSE
EXHIBITS ADMITTED**

IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES

v.

MANNING, Bradley E., PFC

U.S. Army, xxx-xx [REDACTED]

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, U.S.

Army Garrison, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall,

Fort Myer, VA 22211

STIPULATION OF EXPECTED
TESTIMONY

FORT LEAVENWORTH WITNESS

DATED: 25 February 2013

It is hereby agreed by the Accused, Defense Counsel, and Trial Counsel, that if Fort Leavenworth witness were present to testify during the merits and the pre-sentencing phase of this court-martial, he would testify substantially as follows.

1. I am a Security Specialist at the Center for Army Lessons Learned (CALL), U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. I have worked for CALL for the past 9 years and 11 months. Recently, I was moved to the CALL Intelligence Warfighting Team. My job title and duties have not yet been finalized for my new position.
2. CALL is an agent for change focused on the collection, analysis, dissemination, integration, and archiving of new concepts; tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP); and solutions throughout the Army from the tactical through theater/strategic levels of war. CALL is forward deployed around the globe and provides joint, interagency, intergovernmental, and multinational (JIIM) forces with historic and emerging observations, insights, and lessons (OIL). The support provides valuable TTP to deployed and follow-on forces and helps improve the warfighting capabilities of the Army. CALL is a multi-media based operation that disseminates these lessons and other related materials through a variety of print and electronic media, including our website.
3. As a former Security Specialist for CALL, one of my responsibilities was to assist CALL as a member of a team to put out rapid adaption information to the field. Rapid adaption is a process whereby information is analyzed and disseminated in a timely manner relative to the criticality of actions required for soldiers and leaders to adapt that information to current operations and doctrine, organization, training, material, leadership & education, personnel, and facilities (DOTMLPF) development. The rapid adaption process is designed to save soldier's lives and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Army operations.
4. On 9 May 2011, CPT Joshua Tooman sent a Request for Information (RFI) to CALL. CALL operations department subsequently sent the RFI to me. I looked to see if CALL had produced anything in response to the disclosures to WikiLeaks. I replied to the RFI and supplied three documents from a shared folder that I had created out of professional interest and for educating the workforce on the CALL Shared drive which referenced the WikiLeaks incident:

DEFENSE EXHIBIT B for identification
PAGE OFFERED: 102 PAGE ADMITTED: 102
PAGE 102 of 102 PAGES

- a. CAC Media Review 28 Apr 11.doc;
- b. 20100814_ALARACT 2452010_SENSITIVE INFOR-WIKILEAKs.txt; and
- c. 20100817_ALARACT 246_2010_Application of INFOSEC_Bolger.docx.

I supplied the above three documents to CPT Tooman as part of my response to his RFI.

5. On 10 October 2012, CPT Tooman sent me another email asking if CALL had produced anything in response to the disclosures by WikiLeaks since we had last spoke. I responded to him that I had no further knowledge of any WikiLeaks studies, analysis, or research in CALL at that time. I told CPT Tooman that if he wanted to query CALL about WikiLeaks, he may request that effort by contacting LTC Doug Willis, the CALL OPS and Plans Chief.

6. The following day, 11 October 2012, LTC Willis sent an email to me, CPT Tooman, and the other CALL team leaders. According to the email, LTC Willis confirmed with the other teams that CALL had not done anything related to WikiLeaks.

7. As of today, I am unaware of any order, request, or suggestion directly to me to study and recommend changes to training and doctrine regarding the handling of classified military information, the supervision of Soldiers handling classified military information, or any of the critical Army TTPs or vulnerabilities based upon the disclosure of information to WikiLeaks.

8. Although CALL is the center for the Army's lessons learned, each unit or major command has the ability to capture its own lessons learned without sharing that information with CALL. To my knowledge, CALL was not asked to perform a rapid adaption process in this case. If CALL was not asked to perform a rapid adaption process in this case, it may have been because either the information leaked did not warrant a rapid adaption response or the Army eliminated the need for a rapid adaption process by taking immediate steps to address any issues presented by the leaks. If a rapid adaption was not requested, CALL could have also completed a detailed case study. To my knowledge, CALL was not asked to complete a detailed case study on the leaks in this case either.



ANGEL M. OVERGAARD
CPT, JA
Assistant Trial Counsel



DAVID E. COOMBS
Civilian Defense Counsel



BRADLEY E. MANNING
PFC, USA
Accused

Defense Exhibit C

1 page

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2
Military Judge's Seal Order
dated 20 August 2013
stored in the classified
supplement to the original
Record of Trial

Defense Exhibit D

6 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Defense Exhibit E

3 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

Draft: The Most Wanted Leaks of 2009

From WikiLeaks

Jump to: [navigation](#), [search](#)

2009's Most Wanted Leaks—the concealed documents or recordings most sought after by a country's journalists, activists, historians, lawyers, police, or human rights investigators.

Help us clarify and background the nominations so we can discover which are significant and which are not. You may securely and anonymously add information to this page for each entry (click "edit" next to each country).

WikiLeaks will prioritize the list based on the available information and seek to obtain the leading candidates directly, through the legal system, or indirectly through our network of journalists, intelligence sources, volunteers and readers. If you email us (wl-editor@jlsf.org) we will alert you when the record has been obtained.

The current order reflects the order of submission and is unlikely to be related to the final order.

Winners for each country will receive a cash prize upto 1000 EUR, depending on how many countries submit.

Documents or other materials added nominated must:

- Be likely to have political, diplomatic, ethical or historical impact on release
- Be known to exist or have existed.
- Be plausibly obtainable to a well motivated insider or outsider. For instance the entire collection of documents held by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security (中华人民共和国公安部) is not plausibly obtainable, but a specific document or group of documents may be.
- Be well defined, and if possible, specific. Three examples of *well defined and specific*:
 - [Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in U.S. Custody, 20 Nov 2008](#)
 - [East Timor Presidential assassination intelligence intercept map 2008](#)
 - [Camp Delta Standard Operating Procedure \(2004\)](#)

An acceptable example, which is *known to exist and well defined*, but not *specific*:

- The current list of websites or URLs filtered by the Chinese Public Security Bureau's "Great Firewall of China" censorship system.
- Be described in enough detail so that a court, disident insider or visiting outsider not already familiar with the material or its subject matter may be able to quickly locate it, and will be motivated to do so.
- Should, where possible, list all organizations, locations and/or websites suspected of holding the material or having information about how to access it.

Be attentive to the content of your nomination. Do not worry about making formatting mistakes. All copies of this page are kept and reviewed.

In the rare cases where a document might be destroyed or vanished if it appeared on this list, send your nomination privately to wl-editor@jlsf.org or securely via [Chat](#).

International organizations

- Bilderberg Group meeting minutes, papers and annual reports of since 1954. WikiLeaks has some years already. Bilderberg is an annual off-the-record conference of transatlantic political, economic and ideological agenda setters. As an historically important confidential document collection it is probably only equaled by Cabinet minutes and high level intelligence and diplomatic assessments. Leads: There are some older, previously unnoticed records in boxes at Uni of Illinois <http://www.library.illinois.edu/archives/naaia/1535051.pdf> (1956-1970) the George Bush library,

Contents

[hide]

- [1 International organizations](#)
- [2 Austria](#)
- [3 Australia](#)
- [4 Bahrain](#)
- [5 Canada](#)
- [6 China](#)
- [7 Colombia](#)
- [8 Egypt](#)
- [9 Finland](#)
- [10 France](#)
- [11 Germany](#)
- [12 Greece](#)
- [13 Guatemala](#)
- [14 Italy](#)
- [15 Kenya](#)
- [16 Libya](#)
- [17 Madagascar](#)
- [18 Mali](#)
- [19 Mexico](#)
- [20 New Zealand](#)
- [21 Niger](#)
- [22 Norway](#)
- [23 Puerto Rico](#)
- [24 Romania](#)
- [25 Rwanda](#)
- [26 Russia](#)
- [27 Slovenia](#)
- [28 South Africa](#)
- [29 Sudan](#)
- [30 Syria](#)
- [31 Switzerland](#)
- [32 Tanzania](#)
- [33 Trinidad and Tobago](#)
- [34 Uganda](#)
- [35 United Kingdom](#)
- [36 United States](#)
 - [36.1 Bulk databases](#)
 - [36.2 Federal politics](#)
 - [36.3 Banking](#)
 - [36.4 Transportation](#)
 - [36.5 Media](#)
 - [36.6 Religion](#)
- [37 Vatican](#)

DEFENSE EXHIBIT F for identification
PAGE OFFERED: PAGE ADMITTED:
PAGE of PAGES

<http://ushlibrary.tamu.edu/search/find.asp?andspdfs/08-0379-f.pdf>, the Eisenhower Library in Kansas

http://www.eisenhower.library.edu/research/finding_aids/PDFs/Jackson_CD_Records.pdf and at the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam (1953-1989) <http://www.usg.nl/archives/en/files/w/110807087full.php>

- Requests to the Security Council in 2003 that the Security Council look at what was happening in Darfur, and any notes of discussions leading to the decision not to look at the situation
- Documents regarding the founding and operation of Alliance Base, cover name for a secret Western Counterterrorist Intelligence Center in Paris.

Austria

- E-Mail traffic between minister of finance Pruell and Christian Kunrad, who is advocate general of Raiffeisen bank.
- E-Mail traffic of FPÖ delegate Anton Mahdalik with viennese mayor Michael Häupl and/or deputy mayor Michael Ludwig containing threats when renting municipal ground to the viennese trailer park ("Wagenplatz Wien").
- Source-code as well as certification for the Austrian e-Voting system used in students elections.

Australia

- Federal cabinet minutes from the special session held on 18 March 2003 (Context)
- The report of the national broadband network expert working group.
- Versions of the ACMA URL blacklist newer than 19 March 2009.
- Full details of filtering hardware/software vendors participating in government-sponsored ISP-level censorship technology trials, including (but not limited to):
 - Any and all communications between filter vendors and government departments prior to, during, and after the trials
 - Any and all transactions, contracts, and other financial arrangements involving filter vendors
- URL blacklist(s) used during above trials. Alleged (by government) to be ACMA URL blacklist.
- Full statistical breakdown of results of above trials, since Ennex Testlab will not make them publicly available, and the public report will be compiled by the same government department which is spearheading the censorship proposal (see [here](#) and [here](#)).
- URL blacklist as used by Watchdog NZ during private censorship technology trial by ISP Fxcel in May 2009. Alleged (by Watchdog) to have been IWF list (see United Kingdom).
- Written exam NSW police officers must take annually before they can be issued with Tasers.
- Volume 1 of the New South Wales-Commonwealth Joint Task Force Report on Drug Trafficking. It was suppressed at time of publication and has not yet been released. Possibly contains information on Nugan Hand Bank, CIA and drug trafficking and/or connections of Peter Abelies and Dela Caidel to drugs. But we won't know until it is no longer suppressed.
- Speed Camera contractors - in particular -
 - Revenue derived from contractors privately operating speed cameras
 - The amount and value of incentive/bonus payments or kickbacks paid to these contractors for every ticket issued
 - Details of the shady (often verbal) fine "quotas" issued to the staff operating the cameras
 - Details of training, guides and/or manuals given to camera operators and their management
- Any documentary evidence explaining why operators persist in operating cameras in violation of police camera policy (ie. less than 200 metres from a speed zone change, using forged calibration certificates (for instance the elusive Mr Burden who works in the non-existent department of communications at RMIT, and seems unable to sign his own signature the same way twice), using illegally modified or concealed speed cameras, operating near known sources of reflection or interference which will have the effect of increasing the incidence of "over-reading" resulting in more fines being generated)
- Any memos or documentary evidence of compliance between court officers and speed camera prosecutors explaining why courts keep ruling in favour of often cut and dry cases that should have been otherwise dismissed
- Details, memos and reasons why tax payer funded prosecutors are supplied free of charge to often known shady camera contracting companies
- Details, memos or other documentary evidence that explains why costs are always offered or awarded to the prosecutor, and contrary to law denied to the defendant even when they win a case.
- Details of any links between camera contractors banned from operating cameras due to fraud, and puppet companies who pick up their entire fleet and work force overnight and continue to illegally operate them. (for example what is the Tenix and Serco relationship)
- What the revenue raised by these cameras is actually spent on; and what percentage is actually used in any sort of road safety initiatives.
- Details of speed related accidents and deaths that occurred on speed camera sites
- Details of the number of fires issued to deceased people who would have otherwise been alive had the site been operated by a police officer who pulled them over instead of covertly taking a photo of them
- Any proof that speed contractor witnesses are often illegal unattributed "proxies" specially coached for giving testimony and committing fraud
- Details of anti-spam systems that are abused to automatically block or disconnect users and companies internet/websites (ie Denial of service corporate/financial sabotage), when they have not actually been spamming. (eg. deliberately add a companies email to hundreds of spam lists, until they start generating bounce messages, then report them for spamming to take them off the internet possibly even putting them out of business as a result)

Bahrain

- Documents disclosing the number of citizenships that have been granted in the last few years, in an effort to change the country's demography. See Political naturalisation[1].

AK

Canada

- Documents disclosing the number of Authorization to Carry permits the provinces have issued for the purposes of preservation of life. Provincial Chief Firearms Officers have refused to release this information citing that it could potentially compromise the identities of those that hold licenses.

China

- A list of URLs and keywords censored filtered by the Great Firewall of China. WikiLeaks has previously released related information, for example, watch lists, policies and several thousand URLs for CCTV and Baidu, but not for general http filtering.
- Policy options on Darfur formulated in response to the so-called Genocide Olympics campaign led by American actress, Mia Farrow, and notes of meetings in 2007 between Stephen Spielberg and Chinese Foreign Ministry officials prior to Spielberg's resignation as Artistic Director of the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

Colombia

- The DAS (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad) is reported to have surveilled a wide array of public officials, private citizens, and organizations. Documents wanted: contracts to supply software for internet surveillance to Colombian police agencies and details of the software supplied.

Egypt

- The complete list of current political prisoners and the charges against them.

Finland

- The so called Tittisen Lista, the list of 18 persons claimed to have been in active contact with East German security services (Stasi). The list was received from the West German intelligence services (BND) in 1990 and since classified by the order of President Koivisto as advised by the head of the Finnish Security Police (Suojelupoliisi), Seppo Titiinen. It is rumoured that several current or former top Finnish politicians appear on the list.
- The Bilderberg 2009 report, Finnish President Tarja Halonen secured the papers. The request comes Finnish ex-President Martti Ahtisaari, a former Bilderberg participant.

France

- The list of people with an office at the Elysée and their function (to expose resident lobbyists, etc.)
- Documents regarding the founding and operation of Alliance Base, cover name for a secret Western Counterterrorist Intelligence Center in Paris.
- The Monthly Health Report of President Nicolas Sarkozy, as promised by himself during the last presidential elections.

Germany

- The Stasi files of Federal Chancellor Angela Dorothea Merkel (maiden name Kasner) and other leading politicians, which are known to exist, but withheld from public.
- The Stasi files relating to operation Gladio / stay behind organisations in relation to right-wing terrorism in Germany, as per a parliamentary request by the Green party.
- The complete Toll-Collect contracts.
- Cross-Border Leasing contracts of the Berlin Transport Corporation (BVG).
- The so called "Atlas der Wut", a document about the risk of riots in different german regions. The list is said to be updated regularly and was first written in 2005.
- The list of NPD party members.
- The censorship filter list for the proposed national, mandatory censorship system. The list will be compiled by German federal criminal police BKA and distributed to internet service providers.
- The contents of the contract between the BKA and some ISPs that has already been signed, but is kept secret due to "public safety" and copyright concerns (see http://blog.tfcf.de/2x_b4n8a8/).
- The List of Media Harmful to Young People (the censorship system already in place). The "virtual media" part of this list is distributed to search engine providers and is illegal to publish. It probably could be reverse engineered using the differences between google.com and google.de search results. Also, if you want to know if a specific medium is on the list, you can send an enquiry to listen@bundesjugendschutz.de ("Bundesprüfstelle" is the agency responsible for keeping the list).
- Ursula von der Leyen's driver's logs (Fahrenbuecher) that she refuses to make public.
- Specifics of the "Steuer-Identifikationsnummer"s structure (see de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steuer-ID)
- Complete/partial database of "Steuer-Identifikationsnummer"s
- A list of vaccines ordered (and its order confirmations) by the german government

Greece

- Documents related to the Athens affair that have yet to be released (including those from countries other than Greece.)

Guatemala

- All documents on Plan Victoria 82, Plan Sofia and Plan Firmeza 83
- Final report of United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) into the killing of 200,000 Mayan people and the involvement of the US government and American corporations. The report official sources (military interviews, campaign plans, etc) are kept secret by the UN in NYC.
- Documents on Canadian corporation named Goldcorp with a mining operation in Guatemala, especially information on where the Gold they extract is processed and who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company).

Detail:

PLAN VICTORIA AND PLAN SOFIA*

in the process of trying to bring military personnel involved in human rights violations and massacres that happen during the civil war in Guatemala to justice, the military have been required to declassify many war documents. In a case, that went all the way to the Supreme Court of Guatemala, the Court dictated a sentence that confirmed the obligation of the Ministry of Defense of Guatemala to hand over the official documentation of four specific military operations: Campana Sofia 82, Victoria 82, Firmeza 83 and Operacion Ixil. The Supreme Court sentence indicated that this achieves had to be declassified and made public yesterday.

These military operations were carried out in the 80s. According to the CEH, Historical Clarification Commission of Guatemala final report contained in "Guatemala: Memory of Silence", these military operations resulted in massacres and severe human rights violations.

The Minister of Defense Abraham Valencia only delivered partial information about plans Victoria 82 and Firmeza 83, two of the four requested plans. He indicated that he had no knowledge of the other two plans before he became Minister of Defense and that he ignores where the documentation could be. He stated that he could not deliver the complete plans "Victoria 82" y "Firmeza 83" because certain information was considered state secret and a concern of national security.

- "Plan Sofia" a derivative of "Plan Victoria 82", was of special concern to

human rights activists; this plan was conceived in July 1982, four months after General Efraim Rios Montt came into power. *

- SO WE WILL REALLY LIKE TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE DOCUMENTS OF PLAN VICTORIA

82. PLAN SOFIA AND PLAN FIRMEZA 83*

- CEH ARCHIVES*

The United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) for Guatemala issued a report where the US government and several American corporations were accused of complicity in the genocide of nearly 200,000 Mayan people during Guatemala's bloody 36-year civil war. The final 3,600-page CEH report clearly places the blame for most of the 200,000 deaths on the "racist" policy of the Guatemalan government and holds the country's military and paramilitary forces responsible for the actual killings, tortures and disappearances.

However, it accuses the US of directly and indirectly supporting a "fratricidal confrontation" by providing sustained training, arms and financial aid. The report is based on the testimony of 9,200 people from all sides of the conflict and other documents*, classified and Secret, protected in the UN headquarters in NYC.* The CEH investigated 42,000 human rights violations, 29,000 of which resulted in deaths or disappearances and therefore, the documents under UN custody are fundamental for the prosecution of those responsible of the crimes.

- GUATEMALA, SWITZERLAND AND CANADA*

A Canadian corporation named Goldcorp has a mining operation in Guatemala with poor environmental conditions and harming health of many workers and a community as a whole. We will like to know.

- Where the Gold they extract is processed.
- Who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company)

Italy

- All documents pertaining to Nazi Germany and the Vatican, as well as those relating to the post-war rat line to Argentina. Refer to <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2611847.stm>
- The full Italian censorship, of which WikiLeaks currently only has a subset.

Kenya

- The international investigative firm Kroll associates produced at least four reports on high level Kenyan corruption after first term of the Kibaki government. A draft version of one of the reports The Kuiting of Kenya, was previously published by WikiLeaks. The reports were given to selected members of President Kibaki's cabinet at the time and are likely still held by <http://www.kroll.com.uk>, notably lead investigator Andrew Marshall.

Libya

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Libya (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Madagascar

Both sides of the political conflict in Madagascar are crying foul about the deals made by their counterparts with foreign entities. The release of the official documents with respect to contract negotiations about:

- Oil exploitation in the region of Benolanga (South of Madagascar) by Total & others
- an obvious one but the proposed final contract before rejection of the land deal with Daewoo Logistics.
- The recent agreement with Saudi investment group on staple products and proposed \$2 billion USD investment.
- The revised mining exploitation agreement with Sheritt in Ambatovy and Rio Tinto in Fort-Dauphin.
- Least but not last, the complete list of current political prisoners and the charges against them.

Mali

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Mali (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place)

México

- Zapotec indigenous people demand transparency from U.S. Scholar and full disclosure of all the agreements between U.S. Government and their agencies and U.S. geography scholar Peter Herlihy, especially confidential agreements with Foreign Military Studies Office. Prof. Herlihy failed to mention that he received funding from the Foreign Military Studies Office of the U.S. Armed Forces on the research of "México Indígena" project. Mexico Indígena Project forms part of the Bowman Expeditions, a more extensive geographic research project backed and financed by the FMSO, among other institutions. The FMSO inputs information into a global database that forms an integral part of the Human Terrain System (HTS), a United States Army counterinsurgency strategy designed by Foreign Military Studies Office and applied within indigenous communities, among others.
- Documents to unveil the real purpose of "Ruta Maya 2002 Isuzu Challenge" The convoy was commanded by Ben Nun Avihu, Israeli militair and Moshe Suvir, geography expert and around 50 tourists in 40 Isuzu Jeep. Some communities linked the incursion with biopiracy. The terrain they explored is controlled by the EZLN.
- Documents related with the fraud and corruption around FOBAPROA (Fondo Bancario de Protección al Ahorro).
- Documents of financial operations just before the financial crisis of 1994 (some say the government knew before that the crisis was coming and took advantage of the information protecting their interests).
- Documents related with the World Bank credit and application of the budget to combat swine flu.
- Documents related with the technology currently used in cellphones in Mexico to implement the RI-NAUT program Information about the security technology used to protect data collected from users.
- Documents related to the transparency of Plan Merida

New Zealand

- The New Zealand internet censorship list

Niger

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Niger (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Norway

- The secret verdict in the court case between the ISP Lyse Tele and the law firm Simonsen, decided the 5th of May 2009, where Simonsen demanded Lyse Tele disclose the identity information of a file sharer suspected of uploading a copy of the movie Max Manus to the file-sharing community.

Puerto Rico

- The FBI has not yet finished declassifying all the secret files related to surveillance of Puerto Rican individuals and organizations from the 1930-70's <http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/rules.html> (not to mention, large sections of the files are blacked out by the FBI). In addition, there are thousands of secret files produced by Puerto Rican police that were only briefly made available to individuals themselves, and have now been closed off to the public. These documents provide evidence of quite a significant spying and intimidation operation by the United States and local police against leftists and independence movement leaders.

Romania

Documents disclosing what really happened regarding the kidnapping of three romanian journalists in Irak in 2005. Omur Hayssam was accused of orchestrating the kidnapping, but afterward he mysteriously disappeared from Romania

Rwanda

- Documentation of financial assistance given by the Rwandan government to General Laurant Nkunda for operations in the DRC.

Russia

- Internal Kremlin, FSB and SVRR documents and emails into the series of Moscow apartment building bombings shortly before Putin's Presidential election
- Complete technical documentation of the "Perimetr" system (a.k.a. "Dead Island"), along history of deployment and removal from deployment (if done). Political documents relating to the deployment of "Perimetr".
- Maps, floor plans, and blueprints of Mount Yamantau and Kosvinsky Mountain, and any other facilities similar to the conjectured facilities there, including names and locations.
- Documents related to the VRYAN crisis, especially political documents, analyses of intelligence, and specific steps taken. Information on the murder of the Politburo, as well as intelligence services, and what exactly they feared, and how credible they believed their fear to be.
- Soviet psychological profiles and political analyses of American politicians.
- A list and description of the various agents prepared by the various Soviet and Russian bioweapons programs. Indications of whether they developed recombinant DNA based agents, and what those are specifically. Weaponization of agents, including re-entry vehicle mounting. Doctrines for use, including deniable use. Vaccines and treatments for affected personnel.
- Technical plans, manuals, and blueprints for the SS-27 Siekle B (Topol-M), along with the Bulava.
- Documents relating to nuclear warplans of the Soviet Union and Russia.
- Documents relating to orbital weapons systems, and whether the Soviets ever deployed them (or still deploy them) such as orbital HANE devices.

Slovenia

- Taped conversations between slovenian opposition leader Janez Janša and croatian prime minister Ivo Sanader in the summer of 2004, held by slovenian intelligence service SOVA. The tapes supposedly show the two were arranging incidents on the country border that could help slovenian opposition win the parliamentary elections in the fall.

South Africa

- Prosecution evidence for Jacob Zuma trial
- Eskom: board minutes 2007-2009
- Minutes of South African inter-bank security meetings and agreements
- Arguments presented to Parliament by Vodacom, MTN & Cell-C against reduction in mobile termination rates
- SA Competition Commission internal information on Carrels
- Details of agreement not to prosecute Mark Thatcher
- Minutes of the Judicial Service Commission (JSC) to exonerate Cape Judge President John Hlophe
- possible deaths in world cup
- Eskom electricity rates to BHP Billiton, Arcelor-Mittel and others

Sudan

- Documents detailing discussions during 2005 meeting between Salah Gosh and the CIA (for which the CIA flew Gosh on private jet from Khartoum to CIA HQ). See: http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php?id=article_10295

Syria

- All the documents related to the assassination, in 1963, of Mehdi Ben Barka still held in France, USA, Israel and Morocco. In 1976, thanks to the Freedom of information Act, the US government recognized that the CIA had about 1800 classified documents about his assassination. These documents are still classified.

Switzerland

- The full Cornu Report. See http://en.wikileaks.org/wiki/Project_26%3EThe_Cornu_Report

Swaziland

- Expense accounts of King Mswati, the Queen Mother and the King's wives.
- Intelligence memos from the Ministry of Defence or Police about the pro-democracy organization, PUDEMO.

Trinidad and Tobago

- The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport. This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.
- The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
- Documents in relation to payments of attorneys by state. Numbers of these payments are being kept secret from the public.
- A copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project.
- List of recipients and amounts of scholarships sponsored by Ministry of Culture for study abroad.
- Report of the findings of the current *Commission of Enquiry into the local construction sector*

Detail:

As far as Trinidad and Tobago goes, our government tends to pay lip service to the principles of transparency and accountability. For instance, there is a Freedom of Information Act which, by law, allows the public to seek information from government departments. But quite often, when such attempts are made by the citizenry, the government bars full disclosure. Depending on how important a piece of information is to Joe Public, he may actually have to turn to the courts to "force" the government to reveal facts that should be disclosed voluntarily. Following are a few examples of

documents that should be made public, but have not been:

- The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport. This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.
- The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
- The Opposition recently brought up in Parliament the issue of taxpayers' money being used to pay attorneys by state. Although the public has a right to know how much of its funds were used in paying said attorneys, the Attorney General refused to disclose the sums, saying it would be an invasion of the lawyers' privacy.
- The same goes for a recent request in Parliament, whereby "the Minister of Planning and Development was asked to produce a copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project". The Minister's response was that she could not produce said contract for public discussion because there was a confidentiality clause contained therein (for a project being built with public funds).
- The Ministry of Culture recently awarded scholarships for students to study abroad - when asked in Parliament to disclose the list of recipients and the dollar value of the scholarships, the response was that this was private information.

As such, many citizens are concerned that the findings of the current "Commission of Enquiry into the local construction sector", like many Commissions before it, will never see the light of day.

Uganda

The government of Uganda has recently signed a number of profit-sharing agreements with several oil companies that are conducting explorations in southwestern Uganda. My friend was in Kampala in January and spoke with a number of journalists who believe that releasing these documents would be a major step in increased transparency with respect to the country's emerging oil industry.

- Ugandan profit-sharing agreements with oil companies in south-western Uganda

United Kingdom

- List of current and expired D-Notices [2]
- The letter - RIR and its DA Notice
- The secret ~~subject minutes~~ and ~~legal advice~~ pertaining to the ongoing occupation of Iraq.
- Documents revealing why the trial of Wang Yim, who was convicted of killing Allan Chapple, was held in camera. The first UK murder trial ever heard behind closed doors without access by press or public.
- UK Government documentation into the investigation of Roger Hollis, head of MI5 between 1956 and 1965, including the report by Lord Trend, into the serious but apparently unproven allegations of being a Russian Spy.
- Copies of government minutes of meetings between Gordon Brown and/or Alistair Darling and representatives of J. Loys Bank relating to the proposed takeover of HBOS.
- A copy of the police intelligence handed to E.ON about climate change protestors. [3]
- Documents detailing the information stored and collected by the Wythenshawe intelligence centre [4]

- Censorship list for the United Kingdom's "voluntary" filter system. Known to be held by The Internet Watch Foundation. Companies and their subsidiaries which are currently being supplied with the IWF list. Most ISPs in the UK have a copy of the IP's on the list.
- The proper reasons for nationalisation of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, and the subsequent sale of the latter's savings business to Santander.
- Information regarding the valuation process to determine compensation for former shareholders of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, that is, the information the independent valuer uses to determine the final value of the companies.
- Records of events during the twelve months leading up to the nationalisation of Bradford & Bingley.
- Documents from Solicitors Regulation Authority's investigation into Davenport Lyons threatening letters related to filesharing.
- The full unredacted copy of receipts and documentation relating to MP's expenses was partly released by the Daily Telegraph; in addition, any private communications regarding the leak of these expenses, especially if said communications are politically significant.
- Climate Change or Global warming research, and the political and financial influence.

United States

Bulk databases

- A mirror of the complete Intellipedia site as of 11/1/2008, including article history.
- A mirror of the Common Core database as of 11/1/2008.
- The complete CIA Open Source Center analytical database. The database is extensive, unclassified, non-public, but relatively accessible to certain outsiders after jumping through hoops <https://www.opensources.gov/>
- The complete PACER database. The PACER database contains most US federal court records. They are legally public documents, currently behind a paywall and unsearchable. Were the documents to be public the behavior of many corporations would come to light. See <http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/news/2009/04/case-against-pacers>

Federal politics

- The missing five million White House emails--possibly no longer in existence.
- Cheney and Rumsfeld Archives
- The White House visitor's list
- Minutes or notes for VP Cheney's Energy Conference.
- The 1141 pages of ACTA background documents not released to the EFF by the US Trade Representative (see [5])
- A list of all Whitehouse and senior federal government employees holding dual citizenship and the countries they represent.

Banking

- The complete list of identities of the \$2,000 wealthy American clients suspected of hiding \$15 billion at UBS to avoid taxes, including the names of any elected or appointed government or former government officials.
- The complete details of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s counterparty exposure to AIG prior to the Federal bailout of AIG in September, 2008.

Environment

- Monsanto's internal evaluations of GMO products including safety and pollen drift.

Media

- The Editorial Guidelines for Fox News
- Emails relating to suppressed GQ Magazine article on Putin's rise by Scott Anderson mentioned at [6]

Religion

- Mormons Church records
 - With recent leak of 1999/2006 Church Handbook of Instructions, pertinent documents and covertly photographed artifacts in the vault at Church Office building or subsidy in Salt Lake City, Utah which expose and negate Mormon Church's claim of divinity and its monopoly on "truth." i.e. the concealed remnants of diaries and letters written by former early Mormon apostle William McLellin [7]. McLellin diary and documents was the main point of interest for convicted double murderer/bomber Mark Hoffman's planned forgery attempt to deceive Mormon leaders to obtain in fraud by deception monetary reward to suppress truth of early Mormon history unfavorable to current Mormon religion. For more info, [8].
 - Documents of Mormon Church's billion-dollar investment in City Creek Mall and Condominium in SLC, which may put Mormon Church's IRS tax-exempt status in jeopardy if there is verification of the allegation the Church used title and offering monetary contributions by the members to fund the project under the umbrella of tax-exempt religious freedom.
 - Mormon Church leadership's involvement in politics, such as correspondence to ecclesiastical superiors (bishops) on policy and attitude towards same-sex civil rights & other sensitive issues relevant and concerning to the leaders. As well as recorded correspondences between Mormon members of Utah legislation and Church leaders on sensitive political issues for legislation purposes which may contravene the separation of church and state.
 - Uncovered film or audio recording featuring the play with the actor portraying Protestant minister encouraged by Satan/Lucifer (portrayed by actor) to spread false doctrines to attack all religions outside of Mormon religion as "abominable" which was exhibited for qualified "temple recommend" audiences in all of the existing temples prior to removal in 1990 (almost like leaked Scientology orientation video) [9].

- Unearthed secret audio or video recording inside Mormon temple with the temple members swearing "blood oath" before removal in 1990. [10]
- Documented Church leaders' and lay clergy's cover-up of physical/sexual abuse and rape of minors by missionaries and members without reporting to law enforcement in some cases [11].
- Older editions of Church Handbooks of Instructions from the first edition up [12] for comparison to recent leaked 1968 (truncated), 1999 and 2006 editions.

Vatican

- The Index of the Vatican Secret Archive. At present pre-screened scholars are allowed to see it but not copy it (under scholar rule #16 <http://ss.vatican.va/en/ind/index.htm>)

Retrieved from "http://www.wikileaks.org/wiki/Draft:The_Most_Wanted_Leaks_of_2009"

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7 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2
Military Judge's Seal Order
dated 20 August 2013
stored in the classified
supplement to the original
Record of Trial

Defense Exhibit J

80 pages

classified

"SECRET"

ordered sealed for Reason 2

Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

stored in the classified

supplement to the original

Record of Trial

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

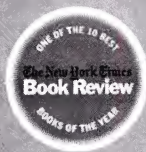
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WINNER OF THE PULITZER PRIZE

"Finkel has made art out of a defining moment in history. You will be able to take this book down from the shelf years from now and say, 'This is what happened. This is what it felt like.'"

DOUG STANTON, *The New York Times Book Review*

PICADOR



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Designed by Abby Kagan

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What a freak show this place was. And maybe that was the explanation for the pile of weapons Kauzlarich was looking at, that it deserved no understanding whatsoever.

Weapons in a mosque, including an IED to burn vehicles and kill soldiers.

Unbelievable.

Shadi ghobees. Cooloh khara. Allah ye sheelack.

"Shukran," Kauzlarich said out loud to the general, keeping his other thoughts to himself. He made his way to his Humvee to figure out where to go next and was just settling into his seat when he was startled by a loud burst of gunfire.

"Machine gun fire," he said, wondering who was shooting.

But it wasn't machine gun fire. It was bigger. More thundering. It was coming from above, just to the east, where the AH-64 Apache helicopters were circling, and it was so loud the entire sky seemed to jerk.

Now came a second burst.

"Yeah! We killed more motherfuckers," Kauzlarich said.

Now came more bursts.

"Holy shit," Kauzlarich said.

It was the morning's third version of war.

One minute and fifty-five seconds before the first burst, the two crew members in one of the circling Apaches had noticed some men on a street on Al-Amin's eastern edge.

"See all those people standing down there?" one asked.

"Confirmed," said the other crew member. "That open courtyard?"

"Roger," said the first.

Everything the crew members in both Apaches were saying was being recorded. So were their communications with the 2-16. To avoid confusion, anyone talking identified himself with a code word. The crew members in the lead Apache, for example, were Crazy Horse 1-8. The 2-16 person they were communicating with most frequently was Hotel 2-6.

There was a visual recording of what they were seeing as well, and what they were seeing now—one minute and forty seconds before they fired their first burst—were some men walking along the middle of a street, several of whom appeared to be carrying weapons.

All morning long, this part of Al-Amin had been the most hostile. While Tyler Andersen had been under a shade tree in west Al-Amin, and Kauzlarich had dealt with occasional gunfire in the center part, east Al-Amin had been filled with gunfire and some explosions. There had been reports of sniper fire, rooftop chases, and rocket-propelled grenades being fired at Bravo Company, and as the fighting continued, it attracted the attention of Namir Noor-Eldeen, a twenty-two-year-old photographer for the Reuters news agency who lived in Baghdad, and Saeed Chmagh, forty, his driver and assistant.

Some journalists covering the war did so by embedding with the U.S. military. Others worked independently. Noor-Eldeen and Chmagh were among those who worked independently, which meant that the military didn't know they were in Al-Amin. The 2-16 didn't know, and neither did the crews of the Apaches, which were flying high above Al-Amin in a slow, counter-clockwise circle. From that height, the crews could see all of east Al-Amin, but the optics in the lead Apache were now focused

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tightly on Noor-Eldeen, who had a camera strung over his right shoulder and was centered in the crosshairs of the Apache's thirty-millimeter automatic cannon.

"Oh yeah," one of the crew members said to the other as he looked at the hanging camera. "That's a weapon."

"Hotel Two-six, this is Crazy Horse One-eight," the other crew member radioed in to the 2-16. "Have individuals with weapons."

They continued to keep the crosshairs on Noor-Eldeen as he walked along the street next to another man, who seemed to be leading him. On the right side of the street were some trash piles. On the left side were buildings. Now the man with Noor-Eldeen guided him by the elbow toward one of the buildings and motioned for him to get down. Chmagh followed, carrying a camera with a long telephoto lens. Behind Chmagh were four other men, one of whom appeared to be holding an AK-47 and one of whom appeared to be holding a rocket-propelled grenade launcher. The crosshairs swung now away from Noor-Eldeen and toward one of those men.

"Yup, he's got one, too," the crew member said. "Hotel Two-six, Crazy Horse One-eight. Have five to six individuals with AK-47s. Request permission to engage."

It was now one minute and four seconds before the first burst.

"Roger that," Hotel 2-6 replied. "We have no personnel east of our position, so you are free to engage. Over."

"All right, we'll be engaging," the other crew member said.

They couldn't engage yet, however, because the Apache's circling had brought it to a point where some buildings now obstructed the view of the men.

"I can't get them now," a crew member said.

Several seconds passed as the lead Apache continued its slow curve around. Now it was almost directly behind the building

that Noor-Eldeen had been guided toward, and the crew members could see someone peering around the corner, looking in their direction and lifting something long and dark. This was Noor-Eldeen, raising a camera with a telephoto lens to his eyes.

"He's got an RPG."

"Okay, I got a guy with an RPG."

"I'm gonna fire."

But the building was still in the way.

"Goddamnit."

The Apache needed to circle all the way around, back to an unobstructed view of the street, before the gunner would have a clean shot.

Ten seconds passed as the helicopter continued to curve.

"Once you get on it, just open—"

Almost around now, the crew could see three of the men. Just a little more to go.

Now they could see five of them.

"You're clear."

Not quite. One last tree was in the way.

"All right."

There. Now all of the men could be seen. There were nine of them, including Noor-Eldeen. He was in the middle, and the others were clustered around him, except for Chmagh, who was on his cell phone a few steps away.

"Light 'em all up."

One second before the first burst, Noor-Eldeen glanced up at the Apache.

"Come on—fire."

The others followed his gaze and looked up, too.

The gunner fired.

It was a twenty-round burst that lasted for two seconds.

"Machine gun fire," Kauzlarich said quizzically, a half mile away, as the sky seemed to jerk, and meanwhile, here in east

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JULY 12, 2007

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Al-Amin, nine men were suddenly grabbing their bodies. A
street blew up around them, seven were now falling to the ground,
dead or nearly dead, and two were running away—Chmagh and
Noor-Eldeen.

The gunner saw Noor-Eldeen, tracked him in the crosshairs,
and fired a second twenty-round burst, and after running per-
haps twelve steps, Noor-Eldeen dove into a pile of trash.

"Keep shooting," the other crew member said.

There was a two-second pause, and then came the third burst.
The trash all around where Noor-Eldeen lay facedown erupted.
A cloud of dirt and dust rose into the air.

"Keep shooting."

There was a one-second pause, and then came the fourth
burst. In the cloud, Noor-Eldeen could be seen trying to stand,
and then he simply seemed to explode.

All of this took twelve seconds. A total of eighty rounds had
been fired. The thirty-millimeter cannon was now silent. The pi-
lot was silent. The gunner was silent. The scene they looked
down on was one of swirling and rising dirt, and now, barely vis-
ible as some of the swirling dirt began to thin, they saw a person
who was taking cover by crouching against a wall.

It was Chmagh.

He stood and began to run. "I got him," someone said, and
now he disappeared inside a fresh explosion of dirt, which rose
and mingled with what was already in the air as the Apaches con-
tinued circling and the crew members continued to talk.

"All right, you're clear," one said.

"All right, I'm just trying to find targets again," another said.

"We have a bunch of bodies laying there."

"All right, we got about eight individuals."

"Yeah, we definitely got some."

"Yeah, look at those dead bastards."

"Good shooting."

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"Thank you."

The smoke was gone now and they could see everything clearly: the main pile of bodies, some prone, one on haunches, one folded into impossible angles; Noor-Eldeen on top of the trash; Chmagh lying motionless on his left side.

"Bushmaster Seven, Crazy Horse One-eight," they radioed to Bravo Company, whose soldiers were on their way to the site. "Location of bodies Mike Bravo Five-four-five-eight-eight-six-one-seven. They're on a street in front of an open courtyard with a bunch of blue trucks, a bunch of vehicles in a courtyard."

"There's one guy moving down there, but he's wounded," someone now said, looking down, scanning the bodies, focusing on Chmagh.

"This is One-eight," the crew member continued on the radio. "We also have one individual who appears to be wounded. Trying to crawl away."

"Roger. We're gonna move down there," Bravo Company replied.

"Roger. We'll cease fire," the Apache crew responded and continued to watch Chmagh, still alive somehow, who in slow motion seemed to be trying to push himself up. He got partway and collapsed. He tried again, raising himself slightly, but again he went down. He rolled onto his stomach and tried to get up on his knees, but his left leg stayed extended behind him, and when he tried to lift his head, he could get it only a few inches off the ground.

"Do you see a shot?" one of the crew members said.

"Does he have a weapon in his hands?" the other said, aware of the rules governing an engagement.

"No, I haven't seen one yet."

They continued to watch and to circle as Chmagh sank back to the ground.

"Come on, buddy," one of them urged.

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"All you gotta do is pick up a weapon," another said.

Now, as had happened earlier, their circling brought them behind some buildings that obstructed their view of the street, and when they were next able to see Chmagh, someone they had glimpsed running up the street was crouching over him, a second man was running toward them, and a Kia passenger van was approaching.

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse," they radioed in urgently. "We have individuals going to the scene. Looks like possibly picking up bodies and weapons. Break—"

The van stopped next to Chmagh. The driver got out, ran around to the passenger side, and slid open the cargo door.

"Crazy Horse One-eight. Request permission to engage."

Ready to fire, they waited for the required response from Bravo Company as two of the passersby tried to pick up Chmagh, who was facedown on the sidewalk. One man had Chmagh by the legs. The second man was trying to turn him over onto his back. Were they insurgents? Were they people only trying to help?

"Come on! Let us shoot."

Now the second man had hold of Chmagh under his arms.

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One-eight," the Apache said again.

But there was still no response as the driver got back in his seat and the two men lifted Chmagh and carried him around the front of the van toward the open door.

"They're taking him."

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One-eight."

They had Chmagh at the door now.

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead."

They were pulling Chmagh to his feet.

"Roger, we have a black bongo truck picking up the bodies. Request permission to engage."

They were pushing Chmagh into the van.

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"This is Bushmaster Seven. Roger. Engage."

He was in the van now, the two men were closing the door, and the van was beginning to move forward.

"One-eight, clear."

"Come on!"

A first burst.

"Clear."

A second burst.

"Clear."

A third burst.

"Clear."

Ten seconds. Sixty rounds. The two men outside of the van ran, dove, and rolled against a wall as some of the rounds exploded around them. The van continued forward a few yards, abruptly jerked backward, crashed into the wall near the men, and was now enveloped in smoke.

"I think the van's disabled," a crew member said, but to be sure, now came a fourth burst, a fifth, and a sixth—ten more seconds, sixty more rounds—and that, at last, was the end of the shooting.

Now it was a matter of waiting for Bravo Company's soldiers to arrive on the scene, and here they came, in Humvees and on foot, swarming across a thoroughly ruined landscape. The battlefield was theirs now, from the main pile of bodies, to the trash pile with Noor-Eldeen, to the shot-up houses and buildings, to the van—inside of which, among the bodies, they discovered someone alive.

"Bushmaster Six, Bravo Seven," a Bravo Company soldier called over the radio. "I've got eleven Iraqi KIAs, one small child wounded. Over."

The Apache crews were listening.

"Ah, damn," one of them said.

"We need to evac this child," Bravo Seven continued. "She's

got a wound to the head to get evac'd. Over."

"Well, it's their job," a crew member said.

"That's right," the medic continued to circle around.

They saw more bodies on the trash pile, and the body of Noor-Eldeen's brother.

"That guy just dropped. Did he?"

"Yeah."

"Well, they're dead."

They watched as a wounded girl ran toward the van that was going to evacuate her.

They watched another minutes later cradling a boy who had been disoriented by his father's, which was dead, because that was how a

And then they flew and more Bravo Company soldiers, the soldier who had climbed a guard tower and said quietly and nervously an IED in all this shit."

Since then, March had been especially on June 25, when he saw Jr. Craig's memorial service later, as March saw all open, insides exposed, and he would later explain—

ing the door,

got a wound to the belly. Doc can't do anything here. She needs to get evac'd. Over."

"Well, it's their fault for bringing their kids to a battle," a crew member said.

"That's right," the other said, and for a few more minutes they continued to circle and watch.

They saw more Humvees arriving, one of which drove up onto the trash pile, right over the part containing what was left of Noor-Eldeen's body.

"That guy just drove over a body."

"Did he?"

"Yeah."

"Well, they're dead, so—"

They watched a soldier emerge from the van cradling the wounded girl and run with her in his arms to the army vehicle that was going to evacuate her to a hospital.

They watched another soldier emerge from the van a few minutes later cradling a second wounded child, this one a little boy who had been discovered under a body presumed to be his father's, which was draped over the boy, either protectively or because that was how a dead man happened to fall.

And then they flew on to another part of Al-Amin as more and more Bravo Company soldiers arrived, one of whom was Jay March, the soldier who on the battalion's very first day in Iraq had climbed a guard tower, peeked out at all of the trash, and said quietly and nervously, "We ain't ever gonna be able to find an IED in all this shit."

Since then, March had learned how prophetic he was, especially on June 25, when an EFP killed his friend Andre Craig, Jr. Craig's memorial service had been on July 7, and now, five days later, as March saw all of the bodies scattered around, blown open, insides exposed, so gruesome, so grotesque, he felt—as he would later explain—"happy. It was weird. I was just really

Company soldier
one small child

continued. "She's

very happy. I remember feeling so happy. When I heard they were engaging, when I heard there's thirteen KIA, I was just so happy, because Craig had just died, and it felt like, you know, we got 'em."

As the Apaches peeled off, he and another soldier went through a gate in the wall that the van had crashed into and against which Chmagh had tried to take cover.

There, in the courtyard of a house, hidden from street view, they found two more injured Iraqis, one on top of the other. As March looked closer at the two, who might have been the two who had been lifting Chmagh into the van, who as far as March knew had spent the morning trying to kill American soldiers, he realized that the one on the bottom was dead. But the one on top was still alive, and as March locked eyes with him, the man raised his hands and rubbed his two forefingers together, which March had learned was what Iraqis did when they wanted to signal the word *friends*.

So March looked at the man and rubbed his two forefingers together, too.

And then dropped his left hand and extended the middle finger of his right hand.

And then said to the other soldier, "Craig's probably just sitting up there drinking beer, going, 'Hah! That's all I needed.'"

And that was the day's third version of war.

As for the fourth version, it occurred late in the day, back on the FOB, after Kauzlarich and the soldiers had finished their work in Al-Amin.

They knew by now about Chmagh and Noor-Eldeen.

They had brought back Noor-Eldeen's cameras and examined the images to see if he was a journalist or an insurgent.

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country.

They had gotten the video and audio recordings from the Apaches and had reviewed them several times.

They had looked at photographs taken by soldiers that showed AK-47s and a rocket-propelled grenade launcher next to the dead Iraqis.

They had reviewed everything they could about what had prefaced the killings in east Al-Amin, in other words—that soldiers were being shot at, that they didn't know journalists were there, that the journalists were in a group of men carrying weapons, that the Apache crew had followed the rules of engagement when it fired at the men with weapons, at the journalists, and at the van with the children inside—and had concluded that everyone had acted appropriately.

Had the journalists?

That would be for others to decide.

As for the men who had tried to help Chmagh, were they insurgents or just people trying to help a wounded man?

They would probably never know.

What they did know: the good soldiers were still the good soldiers, and the time had come for dinner.

"Crow. Payne. Craig. Gajdos. Cajimat," Kauzlarich said on the walk to the DFAC. "Right now? Our guys? They're thinking, 'Those guys didn't die in vain. Not after what we did today.'"

Inside the DFAC, the TVs were tuned to Bush's press conference, which had begun in Washington just a few minutes before.

"Our top priority is to help the Iraqis protect their population," Bush was saying, "so we've launched an offensive in and around Baghdad to go after extremists, to buy more time for Iraqi forces to develop, and to help normal life and civil society take root in communities and neighborhoods throughout the country."

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"We're helping enhance the size, capabilities, and effectiveness of the Iraqi security forces so the Iraqis can take over the defense of their own country," he continued. "We're helping the Iraqis take back their neighborhoods from the extremists . . ."

This was the fourth version of war.

Kauzlarich watched as he ate. "I like this president," he said.

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JULY 12, 2007

107

tights on Nove-Eleven, who had a camera strung over his right shoulder and was centered in the crosshairs of the Apache's thirty-millimeter automatic camera.

"Oh yeah," one of the crew members said to the other as he looked at the hanging camera. "That's a weapon."

"Hotel Two-six, this is Crazy Horse One-eight," the other crew member radioed in to the J-16. "Have individuals with weapons."

They continued to keep the crosshairs on Nove-Eleven as he walked along the street next to another man, who seemed to be leading him. On the right side of the street were some trash piles.

"Oh yeah," one of the crew members said to the other as he looked at the hanging camera. "That's a weapon."

"Hotel Two-six, this is Crazy Horse One-eight," the other crew member radioed in to the J-16. "Have individuals with weapons."

It was now one minute and four seconds before the first burst.

"Roger that," Hotel 2-6 replied. "We have no personnel east of our position, so you are free to engage. Over."

"All right, we'll be engaging," the other crew member said. They couldn't engage yet, however, because the Apache's targeting had brought it to a point where some buildings now obstructed the view of the men.

"I can't get them now," a crew member said.

Several seconds passed as the lead Apache continued to show, curve around. Now it was almost directly behind the building

"Yup, he's got one, too," the crew member said. "Hotel Two-six, Crazy Horse One-eight. Have five to six individuals with AK 47s. Request permission to engage."

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appeared to be to King, a rocket-propelled grenade launcher. The crewmembers engaged them away from Noor Elden and toward one of the men.

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"I can't get them now," a crew member said.

Several seconds passed as the lead Apache continued its slow curve around. Now it was almost directly behind the building

108

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

that Noor Elden had been gazed toward, and the crew members could see someone peering around the corner, looking in their direction and lifting something long and dark. This was Noor Elden, raising a camera with a telephoto lens to his eyes.

"He's got an RPG."

"Okay, I got a guy with an RPG."

"I'm gonna fire."

But the building was still in the way.

"Goddamn it."

The Apache needed to circle all the way around back to an unobstructed view of the street, before the ground would give a clear shot.

Ten seconds passed as the helicopter continued to curve.

"Once you get on it, just open."

"Once you get on it, just open."

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"Okay, I got a guy with an RPG."

"I'm gonna fire."

But the building was still in the way.

"Goddamn it."

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

The others followed his gaze and looked up, too.

The gunfire ended.

It was a twenty-round burst that lasted for two seconds.

"Machine gun fire," Kauterbach said quickly, a half mile away, as the sky seemed to jerk, and meanwhile, here in east

"Once you get on it, just open—"

Almost around now, the crew could see three of the men. Just a little more to go.

Now they could see five of them.

"You're clear."

Not quite. One last tree was in the way.

"All right."

Ten seconds passed as the helicopter continued to curve.

"Once you get on it, just open."

Almost around now, the crew could see three of the men. Just a little more to go.

Now they could see five of them.

"You're clear."

Not quite. One last tree was in the way.

"All right."

There. Now all of the men could be seen. There were nine of them, including Nose-Eldem. He was in the middle, and the others were clustered around him, except for Chomgh, who was on his cell phone a few steps away.

"Light 'em all up."

One second before the first burst, Nose-Eldem glanced up at the Apache.

"Come on—fire."

The others followed his gaze and looked up, too.

The gunner fired.

It was a twenty-round burst that lasted for two seconds.

"Machine gun fire," Kaulerich said quizzically, a half mile away, as the sky seemed to jerk, and meanwhile, here in east

108

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

that Nose-Eldem had been gazed toward, and the crew men here could see someone peering around the corner, looking in their direction and lifting something heavy and dark. This was

"Come on—fire."

The others followed his gaze and looked up, too.

The gunner fired.

It was a ~~twenty~~ round burst that lasted for two seconds.

Ten seconds passed as the helicopter continued to curve.

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JULY 12, 2007

Al Amir, nine men were suddenly grabbing their bodies a street block up around them, seven were now falling to the ground dead or nearly dead, and two were running away. Chongah and Nour Eldeen.

The gunner was Nour Eldeen, tracked him in the crosshairs, and fired a second twenty-round burst, and after running perhaps twelve steps, Nour Eldeen dove onto a pile of trash.

"Keep shooting," the other crew member said. Eldeen crouched two seconds, and then rose, looking down at the man all around where Nour Eldeen lay face down. A cloud of dirt and dust rose into the air.

"Keep shooting."

There was a one-second pause, and then came the third burst. In the cloud, Nour Eldeen could be seen trying to stand, and then he simply seemed to explode.

All of this took twelve seconds. A total of eighty rounds had been fired. The thirty-millimeter cannon was now silent. The pilot was silent. The gunner was silent. The scene they looked down on was one of swirling and rising dirt, and now, barely visible as some of the swirling dirt began to thin, they saw a person

"Keep shooting," the other crew member said.

There was a two-second pause, and then came the third burst. The trash all around where Nour Eldeen lay face down erupted. A cloud of dirt and dust rose into the air.

"Keep shooting."

"Yeah, look at those, do it bastards."

"Good shooting."

JULY 12, 2007

"All right, you're clear," one said.

"All right, I'm just trying to find targets again," another said.

"We have a bunch of bodies laying there."

"All right, we got about eight individuals."

"Yeah, we definitely got some."

"Yeah, look at those dead bastards."

"Good shooting."

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It was Chongah.

He rose and began to run. "I got him," Chongah said, and now he disappeared inside a fresh explosion of dirt, which rose and mingled with what was already in the air. The Apache crew kept talking and the crew on the ground began to talk.

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"We have a bunch of bodies laying there."

"All right, we got about eight individuals."

"Yeah, we definitely got some."

"Yeah, look at those dead bastards."

"Good shooting."

119

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

"Thank you."

The smoke was gone now and they could see everything clearly: the main pile of bodies, some prone, one on his back, one folded into impossible angles; Norel Eklund on top of the traffic; Chumag lying motionless on his left side.

"Bushmaster Seven, Crazy Horse One-eight," they radioed to Bravo Company, whose soldiers were on their way to the site. "Location of bodies Mike Bravo Five four five-eight-eight six-one-seven. They're on a street in front of an open courtyard with a bunch of blue trucks, a bunch of vehicles in a courtyard."

"There's one guy moving down there, but he's wounded," someone now said, looking down, scanning the bodies, focusing on Chumag.

"This is One-eight," the crew member continued on the radio. "We also have one individual who appears to be wounded. Trying to crawl away."

"Roger. We're gonna move down there," Bravo Company replied.

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3. Come on, buddy. Come on, buddy.

110

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

"Thank you."

"This is One-eight," the crew member continued on the radio. "We also have one individual who appears to be wounded. Trying to crawl away."

"Roger. We're gonna move down there," Bravo Company replied.

"Roger. We'll cease fire," the Apache crew responded and

on Chumag.

"This is One-eight," the crew member continued on the radio. "We also have one individual who appears to be wounded. Trying to crawl away."

"Roger. We're gonna move down there," Bravo Company replied.

"Roger. We'll cease fire," the Apache crew responded and continued to watch Chumag, still alive somehow, who in slow motion seemed to be trying to push himself up. He got partway and collapsed. He tried again, raising himself slightly, but again he went down. He rolled onto his stomach and tried to get up on his knees, but his left leg stayed extended behind him, and when he tried to lift his head, he could get it only a few inches off the ground.

"Do you see a shell?" one of the crew members said.

"Does he have a weapon in his hands?" the other said, aware of the rules governing an engagement.

"No, I haven't seen one yet."

They continued to watch and to circle as Chumag sank back to the ground.

"Come on, buddy," one of them urged.

120 THE GOOD SOLDIER

"Thank you."

The smoke was gone now and they could see everything clearly: the mass pile of bodies, some prone, one on hands and knees, one folded into impossible angles, Noor Elden on top of the trash, Chmagh lying motionless on his left side.

"Do you see a *dash*?" one of the crew members said.

"Does he have a weapon in his hands?" the other said, aware of the rules governing an engagement.

"No, I haven't seen one yet."

They continued to watch and to circle as Chmagh sank back to the ground.

"Come on, buddy," one of them urged.

Again, the *dash* came into the square from unexpected angles and continued to watch Chmagh, still alive somehow, who in this motion seemed to be trying to push himself up. He got partway and collapsed. He tried again, raising himself slightly, but again he went down. He rolled onto his stomach and tried to get up on his knees, but his left leg stayed extended behind him, and when he tried to lift his head, he could get it only a few inches off the ground.

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"Does he have a weapon in his hands?" the other said, aware of the rules governing an engagement.

"No, I haven't seen one yet."

They continued to watch and to circle as Chmagh sank back to the ground.

"Come on, buddy," one of them urged.

JULY 12, 1997

111

"All you gotta do is pick up a weapon," another said.

Now, as had happened earlier, their circling brought them behind some buildings that obstructed their view of the street, and when they were next able to see Chmagh, someone they had glimpsed running up the street was crouching over him, a second man was running toward them, and a Kia passenger van was approaching.

"Bushman, Cray Horse," they called in urgently. "We have individuals going to the scene. I rocks like possibly picking up bodies and weapons. Break."

The van stopped next to Chmagh. The driver got out, ran around to the passenger side, and slid open the cargo door.

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They had Chmagh at the door now.

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead."

They were pulling Chmagh to his feet.

"Roger, we have a black honda truck picking up the bodies. Request permission to engage."

They were pulling Chmagh into the van.

JULY 12, 2007

111

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The van stopped next to Chmagh. The driver got out, ran around to the passenger side, and slid open the cargo door.

"Crazy Horse One-eight. Request permission to engage."

Ready to fire, they waited for the required response from Bravo Company as two of the gunners tried to pick up Chmagh, who was face-down on the sidewalk. One man had Chmagh by the legs. The second man was trying to turn him over onto his back. Were they insurgent? Were they people only trying to

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They were pushing Chmagh into the van.

JULY 12, 2007

111

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"Come on! Let us shoot."

Now the second man had hold of Chmagh under his arms.

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One-eight," the Apache said again.

But there was still no response as the driver got back in his seat and the two men lifted Chmagh and carried him around the front of the van toward the open door.

"They're taking him."

the legs. The second man was trying to turn him over onto his back. Were they insurgent? Were they people only trying to help?

"Come on! Let us shoot."

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But there was still no response as the driver got back in his seat and the two men lifted Chmagh and carried him around the front of the van toward the open door.

"They're taking him."

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One-eight."

They had Chmagh at the door now.

"This is Bushmaster seven. Go ahead."

They were pulling Chmagh to his feet.

"Roger, we have a black cargo truck picking up the bodies. Request permission to engage."

They were pushing Chmagh into the van.

JULY 12, 2007

414

"All you gotta do is pick up a weapon," another said.
Now, as had happened earlier, their circling brought them behind some buildings that obstructed their view of the street, and when they were next able to see Chinmug, someone they had glimpsed running up the street was crouching over him, a sec

"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One eight."

They had Chinmug at the door now.

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead."

They were pulling Chinmug to his feet.

"Roger, we have a black bongo truck picking up the bodies.

Request permission to engage."

They were pushing Chinmug into the van.

Chapter 10: The Good Soldiers

Now the second man had hold of Chinmug under his arms.
"Bushmaster, Crazy Horse One eight," the Apache said again.
But there was still no response as the driver got back in the van and the two men lifted Chinmug and carried him to the front of the van toward the open door.
"They're taking him."

Bushmaster: Crazy Horse One eight.

They had Chinmug at the door now.

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead."

They were pulling Chinmug to his feet.

"Roger, we have a black bongo truck picking up the bodies.

Request permission to engage."

They were pushing Chinmug into the van.

115

The GOOD SOLDIERS

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Roger. Engage."
He was in the van now, the two men were closing the door, and the van was beginning to move forward.

"One eight, clear."

"Come on!"

A first burst.

"Clear."

A second burst.

"Clear."

A third burst.

"Clear."

Ten seconds, ten rounds. The two men outside of the van

"This is Bushmaster Seven. Roger. Engage."

He was in the van now, the two men were closing the door, and the van was beginning to move forward.

"One eight, clear."

"Come on!"

A first burst.

"Clear."

A second burst.

"Clear."

A third burst.

"Clear."

Chapter 10: The Good Soldiers

"We need to save this child," Bravo Seven continued. "She's

117 THE GOOD SOLDIERS
 "This is Bushmaster Six, Bravo Seven."

"Bushmaster Six, Bravo Seven," a Bravo Company soldier called over the radio. "I've got eleven Iraqi KIAs, one small child wounded. Over."

The Apache crews were listening.

"Ah, damn," one of them said.

"We need to evac this child," Bravo Seven continued. "She's

abruptly jerked backward, crashed into the wall near the men, and was now crumpled in smoke.

"I think the van's disabled," a crew member said, but to be sure, men came a fourth burst, a fifth, and a sixth—ten more seconds, sixty more rounds—and that, at last, was the end of the shooting.

Now it was a matter of waiting for Bravo Company's soldiers to arrive on the scene, and here they came, in Hummers and on foot, wearing green or thoroughly rusted fatigues. The battlefield was their own, from the main pile of bodies, to the trash pile with Nour Elden, to the shot-up houses and buildings, to the van—inside of which, among the bodies, they discovered some more alive.

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The Apache crews were listening.

"Ah, damn," one of them said.

"We need to evac this child," Bravo Seven continued. "She's

JULY 12, 2007

118

got a wound to the belly. Doc can't do anything here. She needs to get evac'd. Over."

"Well, it's their fault for bringing their kids to a battle," a crew member said.

"That's right," the other said, and for a few more minutes they continued to circle and watch.

They saw more Hummers arriving, one of which drove up onto the tailgate, right over the part containing what was left of Nour Elden's body.

"That guy just drove over a body."

"That's true."

got a wound to the belly. Doc can't do anything here. She needs to get evac'd. Over."

"Well, it's their fault for bringing their kids to a battle," a crew member said.

And then they flew on to another part of Al-Amin as more and more Bravo Company soldiers arrived, one of whom was Jay March, the soldier who on the battalion's very first day in Iraq had climbed a guard tower, peered out at all of the tracks, and said quietly and nervously, "We ain't ever gonna be able to find an IED on all this shit."

Since then, March had learned how prophetic he was, especially on June 25, when an IED killed his friend Andrew Craig. Jr. Craig's memorial service had been on July 2, and now, five days later, as March saw all of the bodies scattered around, blown open, bodies exposed, no guns seen, no grenades, he felt—as he would later explain—"happy. It was weird. I was just really

JULY 17, 2007

113

got a wound to the belly. Doc can't do anything here. She needs to get evacuated, Over."

"Well, it's their luck for bringing their kids to a battle," a crew member said.

"That's right," the other said, and for a few more minutes they continued to circle and watch.

They saw more Humvees arriving, one of which drove up onto the trashpile, right over the part containing what was left of Noor-Eldeen's body.

"That guy just drove over a body."

"Did he?"

"Yeah."

"Well, they're dead, so—"

They watched a soldier emerge from the van cradling the wounded girl and run with her in his arms to the army vehicle that was going to evacuate her to a hospital.

They watched another soldier emerge from the van a few moments later carrying a wounded man, who, they saw, a little

They saw more Humvees arriving, one of which drove up onto the trashpile, right over the part containing what was left of Noor-Eldeen's body.

"That guy just drove over a body."

"Did he?"

"Yeah."

"Well, they're dead, so—"

He would not explain. "Happy. It was weird. I was just really

114

THE GOOD SOLDIERS

very happy, I remember feeling so happy. When I heard they were engaging, when I heard there's thirteen KIA, I was just as happy, because Craig had just died, and it felt like, you know, we got 'em."

As the Apache peeled off, he and another soldier went through a gate in the wall that the van had crashed into and against which Chongah had tried to take cover.

There, in the courtyard of a house, hidden from street view, they found two more injured Iraqis, one on top of the other. As March looked closer at the two, who might have been the two who had been lifting Chongah into the van, who as far as March knew had spent the morning trying to kill American soldiers, he realized that the one on the bottom was dead. But the one on top was still alive, and as March looked eyes with him, the man raised his hands and rubbed his two forefingers together, which March had learned was what Iraqis did when they wanted to signal the worst friend.

So March looked at the man and rubbed his two forefingers together, too.

And then dropped his left hand and extended the middle finger of his right hand.

And then said to the other soldier, "Craig's probably just sitting up there drinking beer, going, 'Ha! That's all I needed.'"

And that was the day's third version of war.

As for the fourth version, it occurred late in the day, back on the FOB, after Kasparach and the soldiers had finished their work in Al-Amari.

They knew by now about Chongah and Noor-Eldeen.

They had brought back Noor-Eldeen's camera and examined the images to see if he was a journalist or an insurgent.

Prosecution Exhibit 15 Transcript of Video

00:03 Okay I got it.
00:05 Last conversation Hotel Two-Six.
00:09 Roger Hotel Two-Six, uh, Victor Charlie Alpha. Look, do you want your Hotel Two-Two two element.
00:14 I got a black vehicle under target. It's arriving right to the north of the mosque.
00:17 Yeah, I would like that. Over.
00:21 Moving south by the mosque dome. Down that road.
00:27 Okay we got a target fifteen coming at you. It's a guy with a weapon.
00:32 Roger.
00:39 There's a...
00:42 There's about, ah, four or five...
00:44 Bushmaster Six copy One-Six.
00:48 ...this location and there's more that keep walking by and one of them has a weapon.
00:52 Roger received target fifteen.
00:55 Okay.
00:57 See all those people standing down there.
01:06 Affirmed. And open the courtyard.
01:09 Yeah roger. I just estimate there's probably about twenty of them.
01:13 There's one, yeah.
01:15 Oh yeah.
01:18 I don't know if that's a...
01:19 Hey Bushmaster element, copy on the one-six.
01:21 That's a weapon.
01:22 Yeah.
01:23 Hotel Two-Six; Crazy Horse One-Eight.
01:29 Copy on the one-six, Bushmaster Six-Romeo. Roger.
01:32 Fucking prick.
01:33 Hotel Two-Six this is Crazy Horse One-Eight. Have individuals with weapons.
01:41 Yup. He's got a weapon too.
01:43 Hotel Two-Six; Crazy Horse One-Eight. Have five to six individuals with AK47s.
Request permission to engage.
01:51 Roger that. Uh, we have no personnel east of our position. So, uh, you are free to engage.
Over.
02:00 All right, we'll be engaging.
02:02 Roger, go ahead.
02:03 I'm gonna... I can't get 'em now because they're behind that building.
02:09 Um, hey Bushmaster element...
02:10 He's got an RPG.
02:11 All right, we got a guy with an RPG.
02:13 I'm gonna fire.
02:14 Okay.

02:15 No hold on. Let's come around. Behind buildings right now from our point of view....Okay, we're gonna come around.
02:19 Hotel Two-Six; have eyes on individual with RPG. Getting ready to fire. We won't...
02:23 Yeah, we had a guy shoot---and now he's behind the building.
02:26 God damn it.
02:28 Uh, negative, he was, uh, right in front of the Brad. Uh, 'bout, there, one o'clock.
02:34 Haven't seen anything since then.
02:36 Just fuckin', once you get on 'em just open 'em up.
02:38 Roger, I am.
02:40 I see your element, uh, got about four Humvees, uh, out along...
02:43 You're clear.
02:44 All right, firing.
02:47 Let me know when you've got them.
02:49 Lets shoot.
02:50 Light 'em all up.
02:52 Come on, fire!
02:57 Roger. Keep shooting, keep shooting.
02:59 keep shooting.
03:02 keep shooting.
03:05 Hotel.. Bushmaster Two-Six, Bushmaster Two-Six, we need to move, time now!
03:10 All right, we just engaged all eight individuals.
03:12 Yeah, we see two birds and we're still firing.
03:14 Roger.
03:15 I got 'em.
03:16 Two-six, this is Two-Six, we're mobile.
03:19 Oops, I'm sorry what was going on?
03:20 God damn it, Kyle.
03:23 All right, hahaha, I hit 'em...
03:28 Uh, you're clear.
03:30 All right, I'm just trying to find targets again.
03:38 Bushmaster Six, this is Bushmaster Two-Six.
03:40 Got a bunch of bodies layin' there.
03:42 All right, we got about, uh, eight individuals.
03:46 Yeah, we got one guy crawling around down there, but, uh, you know, we got, definitely got something.
03:51 We're shooting some more.
03:52 Roger.
03:56 Hey, you shoot, I'll talk.
03:57 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
04:01 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six. Over.
04:03 Roger. Currently engaging approximately eight individuals, uh KIA, uh RPGs, and AK-47s.

04:12 Hotel Two-Six, you need to move to that location once Crazyhorse is done and get pictures. Over.
04:20 Six beacon gaia.
04:24 Sergeant Twenty is the location.
04:28 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
04:31 Oh, yeah, look at those dead bastards.
04:36 Nice.
04:37 Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
04:44 Nice.
04:47 Good shoot.
04:48 Thank you.
04:53 Hotel Two-Six.
04:55 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
05:03 Crazyhorse One-Eight; Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead.
05:06 Bushmaster Seven; Crazyhorse One-Eight. Uh, location of bodies, Mike Bravo five-four five-eight eight-six-one-seven.
05:15 Hey, good on the uh...
05:17 Five-four-five-eight eight-six-one-seven. Over.
05:21 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight, that's a good copy. They're on a street in front of an open, uh, courtyard with a bunch of blue uh trucks, bunch of vehicles in the courtyard.
05:30 There's one guy moving down there but he's uh, he's wounded.
05:35 All right, we'll let 'em know so they can hurry up and get over here.
05:40 One-Eight, we also have one individual, uh, appears to be wounded trying to crawl away.
05:49 Roger, we're gonna move down there.
05:51 Roger, we'll cease fire.
05:54 Yeah, we won't shoot anymore.
06:01 He's getting up.
06:02 Maybe he has a weapon down in his hand?
06:04 No, I haven't seen one yet.
06:07 I see you guys got that guy crawling right now on that curb.
06:08 Yeah, I got him. I put two rounds near him, and you guys were shooting over there too, so uh we'll see.
06:14 Yeah, roger that.
06:16 Bushmaster Thirty-Six Element; this is uh Hotel Two-Seven over.
06:21 Hotel Two-Seven; Bushmaster Seven go ahead.
06:24 Roger I'm just trying to make sure you guys have my turf, over.
06:31 Roger we got your turf.
06:33 Come on, buddy.
06:38 All you gotta do is pick up a weapon.
06:44 Crazyhorse this is Bushmaster Five, Bushmaster Four break. We are right below you right time now can you walk us onto that location over.
06:54 This is Two-Six roger. I'll pop flares. We also have one individual moving. We're looking

for weapons. If we see a weapon, we're gonna engage.
07:07 Yeah Bushmaster, we have a van that's approaching and picking up the bodies.
07:14 Where's that van at?
07:15 Right down there by the bodies.
07:16 Okay, yeah.
07:18 Bushmaster; Crazyhorse. We have individuals going to the scene, looks like possibly uh picking up bodies and weapons.
07:25 Let me engage.
07:28 Can I shoot?
07:31 Roger. Break. Uh Crazyhorse One-Eight request permission to uh engage
07:36 Picking up the wounded?
07:38 Yeah, we're trying to get permission to engage.
07:41 Come on, let us shoot!
07:44 Bushmaster, Crazyhorse One-Eight.
07:49 They're taking him.
07:51 Bushmaster; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
07:56 This is Bushmaster Seven, go ahead.
07:59 Roger. We have a black SUV-uh Bongo truck picking up the bodies. Request permission to engage.
08:02 Fuck.
08:06 This is Bushmaster Seven, roger. This is Bushmaster Seven, roger. Engage.
08:12 One-Eight, engage.
08:12 Clear.
08:13 Come on!
08:17 Clear.
08:20 Clear.
08:21 We're engaging.
08:26 Coming around. Clear.
08:27 Roger. Trying to uh...
08:32 Clear.
08:35 I hear 'em co.. I lost 'em in the dust.
08:36 I got 'em.
08:41 I'm firing.
08:42 This is Bushmaster Forty got any BDA on that truck. Over.
08:44 You're clear.
08:47 This is ah Crazyhorse. Stand by.
08:47 I can't shoot for some reason.
08:49 Go ahead.
08:50 I think the van's disabled.
08:53 Go ahead and shoot it.
08:54 I got an azimuth limit for some reason
09:00 Go left.

09:03 Clear left.
09:15 All right, Bushmaster Crazyhorse One-Eight.
09:20 A vehicle appears to be disabled.
09:22 There were approximately four to five individuals in vehicle moving bodies.
09:28 Your lead Bradley should take the next right.
09:31 That's cruising east down the road.
09:34 No more shooting.
09:38 Crazyhorse; this is Bushmaster Four. We're moving a dismounted element straight south through the Bradleys.
09:44 I have your Elem- uh, Bradley element turning south down the road where the engagements were.
09:53 Last call on station's uh Bradley element say again.
09:56 Roger this is Crazyhorse.
09:58 Your lead Bradley just turned south down the road where all the engagements happened.
10:03 Should have a van in the middle of the road with about twelve to fifteen bodies.
10:11 Oh yeah, look at that. Right through the windshield!
10:14 Ha ha!
10:16 All right. There were uh approximately four to five individuals in that truck, so I'm counting about twelve to fifteen.
10:24 I would say that's a fairly accurate assessment so far.
10:27 Roger that.
10:29 I want to just be advised Six, Bushmaster Six are getting mounted up right now.
10:35 Okay, roger. Hey, we can't flex down that road towards that, uh, where Crazyhorse engaged.
10:43 So, uh, I don't know if you want us to do so or stay put. Over.
10:46 Why can't they go down there?
10:56 I think we whacked 'em all.
10:58 That's right, good.
10:59 This is Hotel Two-Six.
11:03 Hey you got my dismounted element right there over to your left.
11:06 Roger, I see 'em.
11:11 Hey yeah, roger, be advised, there were some guys popping out with AKs behind that dirt pile break.
11:19 We also took some RPGs off, uh, earlier, so just uh make sure your men keep your eyes open.
11:26 Roger.
11:27 And, uh, Bushmaster ahead are, uh, Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
11:33 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six.
11:35 Yeah Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
11:37 Uh, location I have about twelve to fifteen dead bodies.
11:42 Uh, where else are we taking fire from?
11:48 Currently we're not being engaged, ah, but just south of that location. Break.

11:55 You should see dismounted elements with Humvees moving to the east, over.
12:01 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight; we have elements in sight.
12:05 Bushmaster Three-Six.
12:07 I'm gonna get down a little lower.
12:09 All right.
12:10 I'm gonna come down a little lower and take a quick gander.
12:13 Roger that.
12:14 Six; this is four. We're headed to the area where Crazyhorse engaged.
12:26 Bushmaster Six; this is Hotel Two-Six.
12:28 Request to go to the south to our original BP so if you flushed them to the south we will be there to uh intercept over.
12:39 Hey this is Bushmaster Seven; we're coming up on B... on the ass end of the Brads.
12:54 Hey uh, Bushmaster Element; this is Copperhead One-Six break.
13:00 We're moving in the vicinity of the engagement area and looks like we've got some slight movement from ah, the ah van that was engaged.
13:06 Looks like a kid. Over.
13:11 This is Bushmaster Seven. roger. Uh, we're about a hundred meters behind you.
13:16 Got that big pile, to the right?
13:18 Roger, you gonna pull in here? Do you want me to push stuff so you can, uh, get clear of it?
13:21 Right on the corner?
13:22 What's that?
13:23 Got that big pile of bodies to the right, on the corner?
13:24 Yeah, right here.
13:25 We got a dismounted infantry and vehicles, over.
13:30 Again, roger.
13:31 And clear.
13:48 There's the Bradley right there.
13:51 Got 'em.
14:00 Hotel two-six; are you uh at this grid over?
14:05 Yeah I wanted to get you around so didn't you just get that one dude to scare them all away. It worked out pretty good.
14:11 I didn't want those fuckers to run away and scatter.
14:12 Yeah.
14:15 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six. Roger, we linked up with our two element they are all mounted up in our trucks break.
14:23 We moved south so that we could ah possibly intercept personnel being flushed south. So we are vicinity Fifth Street.
14:30 And ah phase line Gadins. Over.
14:37 Bring the trucks in, cordon this area off.
14:39 Can we move the Bradley forward so we can bring trucks in and cordon off this area.
14:44 If the Bradleys could take the south cordon, that could help out a lot.

14:53 Bushmaster or element. Which Element called in Crazyhorse to engage the eight-elem eight-men team on top of a roof?

15:02 Bushmaster Six; this is Hotel Two-Six. Uh, I believe that was me.

15:07 They uh had AK-47s and were to our cast, so, where we were taking small arms fire. Over.

15:20 Hotel Crazyhorse One-Eight.

15:26 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six.

15:28 Yeah Two-Six. One-Eight I just also wanted to make sure you knew that we had a guy with an RPG cropping round the corner getting ready to fire on your location.

15:36 That's why we ah, requested permission to engage.

15:40 Ok, roger that. Tango mike.

15:46 Hotel Two-Six; do you understand me, over?

15:51 I did not copy last, uh, you got stepped on. Say again please?

16:00 They cordoned off the building that the helicopters killed the personnel on.

16:04 Don't go anywhere else we need to cordon off that building so we can get on top of the roof and SSC the building. Over.

16:13 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.

16:16 This is Hotel Two-Six.

16:19 Hey, whoever was talking about rooftops, know that all the personnel we engaged were ground level. I say again ground level.

16:27 Roger I copy ground level. Over.

16:30 One-Eight roger.

16:33 Can I get a grid to that one more time please?

16:36 Target twenty.

16:36 Roger.

16:40 You want me to take over talking to them?

16:42 S'alright.

16:46 Seven-Six Romeo Over.

16:49 Roger, I've got uh eleven Iraqi KIAs. One small child wounded. Over.

16:57 Roger. Ah damn. Oh well.

17:04 Roger, we need, we need a uh to evac this child. Ah, she's got a uh, she's got a wound to the belly.

17:10 I can't do anything here. She needs to get evaced. Over.

17:18 Bushmaster Seven, Bushmaster Seven; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo.

17:20 We need your location over.

17:25 Roger, we're at the location where Crazyhorse engaged the RPG tire break.

17:37 Grid five-four-five-eight.

17:46 Well it's their fault for bringing their kids into a battle.

17:48 That's right.

17:56 Got uh, eleven.

18:01 Yeah uh, roger. We're monitoring.

18:02 Sorry.

18:04 No problem.
18:07 Correction eight-six-one-six.
18:16 Looking for more individuals-south.
18:18 Bushmaster Six-Bushmaster Seven.
18:29 That guy just drove over a body.
18:31 Ha, ha, did he?
18:32 Yeah.
18:37 Maybe it was just a visual illusion, but it looked like it.
18:41 Well, they're dead, so.
18:44 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
18:56 Six; this is Four. I got one individual looks like he's got an RPG round laying underneath him. Break.
19:05 Probably like to get...
19:10 Look at that.
19:12 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
19:29 Bushmaster Six; Romeo Hotel Two-Six over.
19:44 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
19:56 Hotel Two-Six; Bushmaster Seven co-located with Six.
20:08 Hotel Two-Six; Bushmaster Seven.
20:10 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six over.
20:14 Roger, we got a little girl who needs to be evaced. What's your location over?
20:22 On route Gadins, I am all the way to the south. So I am Gadins and Fifth Street.
20:28 I say again Gadins and Fifth Street, over.
20:40 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six. Do you want us to push to your location?
20:55 Hey, uh, I need to get the Brads to drop rads I got a wounded girl we need to take her to Rustamyan.
21:04 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six. Do you want us to move to your location over?
21:30 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
21:34 Hotel Two-Six; this is Bushmaster Seven. Roger, come to our location.
21:39 Okay, roger, we're moving up north on Gadins and then we will push east to your location.
22:06 Bushmaster elements be advised we have friendlies coming from the south to your location. Over.
22:13 All right, got 'em moving up from the south.
22:35 Bushmaster elements be advised we are coming up from the east over.
23:49 Hey One-Two; follow me over. I'm going to try and get out of here as quickly as possible.
24:10 You guys all right back there?
24:13 Yeah, we're with you.
24:35 Lotta guys down there.
24:37 Oh yeah.
24:37 Came out of the woodwork.
24:38 This is Operation, ah, Operation Secure.
25:16 Yeah we have fifty rounds left.

25:17 Yep.
25:19 Two-Six; Six Romeo over.
25:21 Two-Six; Romeo over.
25:23 Hey roger, what's your current location over?
25:47 Six; speak it's Romeo.
25:50 Three-Six Romeo; Six Romeo over.
25:52 Roger, at the six once it's back on this guy.
25:56 Lost him.
26:00 What's he got for us?
26:01 Stand by.
26:06 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
26:21 Hey, did you got action on that target yet over?
26:25 Speak to Charlie roger.
26:32 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
26:55 Bushmaster Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
26:59 Roger, you have traffic over.
27:02 Roger. Uh, just wondering if you had anything else you wanted us to drive on?
27:08 Yeah roger keep on, ah, for the time being over.
27:11 Six calls Six Romeo. Can you tell battalion that two civilian children casualties are coming
back to Rustamyan in the Bradley over.
27:26 Six calls Six Romeo.
27:29 Bushmaster Six Copper White Six.
27:32 Copperhead White Six; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo over.
27:36 Roger, that's a negative on the evac of the two, ah, civilian, ah, kids to, ah, rusty they're going to have the IPs link up with us over here. Break. IPs will take them up to a local hospital over.
27:50 That's a good copy over.
27:54 One six over.
28:08 Where they're all going to.
28:10 Say again?
28:12 Where all those dismounts are going to?
28:18 Going into this hous-. Sorry
29:29 Three Six, Three Six; Bushmaster Six Romeo over.
29:37 Six Romeo, Six Romeo.
29:39 Roger, Bushmaster Seven wants an up on all personnel in your platoon over.
29:44 Roger.
30:08 ...friendlies on the roof.
30:10 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Bushmaster Four over.
30:12 Bushmaster Four; this is Crazyhorse One-Eight.
30:15 Roger, I can ah hear small arms fire from your engagement area at two zero zero zero ah about three hundred meters from that objective over.

30:27 Crazyhorse; from what I understand small arms fire at two zero zero zero degrees about two hundred meters.
30:39 Just to the southwest.
30:41 Yup.
30:49 Right about where we engaged.
30:51 Yeah, One of them with that RPG or whatever.
30:55 He's got a weapon. Got an RK--AK 47.
30:58 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
31:02 Gonna lose him.
31:03 Crazyhorse One-Eight this is Hotel Two-Six over.
31:08 Roger, have another individual with a weapon.
31:10 Dammit, they're in the same building.
31:12 Hey roger that, just make sure that ah, you're firing from west to east over.
31:16 Just went in the building.
31:18 Crazyhorse Three and Four will be on their way.
31:21 The individual walked into the building previously past grid. So there's at least six individuals in that building with weapons.
31:30 We can put a missile in it.
31:31 If you'd like, ah, Crazyhorse One-Eight could put a missile in that building.
31:46 It's a triangle building. Appears to be ah, abandoned.
31:51 Yeah, looks like it's under construction, abandoned.
31:52 Appears to be abandoned, under construction.
31:56 Uh, like I said, six individuals walked in there from our previous engagement.
32:01 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo. If you've PIDed the individuals in the building with weapons, go ahead and engage the building over.
32:08 Crazyhorse One-Eight; will be coming up north to south engaging with Hellfire.
32:13 All right, I'm going to do manual.
32:17 All right, we've been cleared to engage with...
32:18 This is Bushmaster Six Romeo. Crazyhorse One Eight is going to be engaging north to south with Hellfire missiles over.
32:24 This is Hotel Two-Six. Roger.
32:26 All right, you ready?
32:27 No, I'm trying to get over to the November. Trying to find the fucking...
32:33 This is Bushmaster Six. Has that RPG round been extended already or is it still live, over.
32:38 Looks live to me.
32:40 Let me know when you're going to fire.
32:44 All right, I'm fucking having a brain fart. Where's the man advancement?
32:48 You got one on the clutch on the bottom left on your left door.
32:54 Roger let me stand by.
32:57 Got it?
32:59 No.
33:03 All right.

33:09 Let me just put a kilo in there.
33:12 Ok.
33:15 Got it?
33:21 Put a kilo in?
33:22 All right, let me get back.
33:26 I'm gonna come around, get some more distance.
33:27 Roger that, you're clear.
33:33 Got more individuals in there.
33:36 You wanna hit from north to south or you wanna go from west to east? I don't wanna fire with the friendlies right there, you know.
33:41 Yeah, go north to south.
33:53 Right, come around, right.
33:56 I'm just gonna put one or two in, if they want any more.
34:09 Right.
34:12 Found the missile.
34:15 Roger, I'll get you in this straight.
34:16 You're clear.
34:17 I'm tiring.
34:26 Target hit.
34:28 It was a missile.
34:29 Left.
34:32 You're clear. I'm above you.
34:36 Crazyhorse One-Eight; was that explosion you engaging over?
34:38 Crazyhorse One Eight, roger. Engaging building with one hellfire.
34:46 Let's come around and we'll clear the smoke. We'll fire one more.
34:50 Hey uh, we're going to wait for the smoke to clear.
34:52 Yes Crazyhorse One Eight now. We're going to put one more missile into the building.
34:57 Yeah, did it ah, go in the building? I see the wall knocked out of the way.
34:59 Yeah, it went in.
35:01 Bushmaster Six Romeo; this is Hotel Two-Six. Yeah roger, that was Crazyhorse engaging with one Hellfire over.
35:10 Yeah roger, I got a November if you want.
35:12 Fire away.
35:13 You want us to fire?
35:18 You ready?
35:19 Yep.
35:20 Bushmaster Six Romeo. They are going to engage ah, with one more Hellfire in that building.
35:24 Uh shit, why I do I have AP flashing on there?
35:47 We're not even going to watch this fucking shit?
35:49 Till next one. It won't come around, I need a little more distance.
35:53 Still want me to shoot?

35:57 You guys, following hot.
35:59 Roger.
36:13 You are clear.
36:14 Roger.
36:16 You going to bring up the missile?
36:18 Roger.
36:19 And firing.
36:20 Come down? There you go.
36:23 Fire.
36:24 All right.
36:28 I've got, ah backscatter.
36:30 All right, come around.
36:32 Roger.
36:34 Coming around left, backscatter.
36:53 There it goes! Look at that bitch go!
36:56 Patoosh!
37:03 Ah, sweet.
37:07 Need a little more room.
37:09 Nice missile.
37:11 Does it look good?
37:12 Sweet.
37:16 Uh, you ready?
37:18 Roger.
37:30 There's a lot of dust.
37:36 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six. Was there a BDA?
37:40 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight. Stand by, engaging with another Hellfire.
37:43 All right.
37:45 You're clear.
37:47 Lemme know when I'm clear.
37:50 Roger that.
37:59 Alright, he wasn't.
38:02 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
38:07 Go ahead, Crazyhorse One-Eight.
38:09 Roger, building destroyed. Engaged with three hellfire missiles.

Prosecution Exhibit 15 Transcript of Video

00:03 Okay I got it.
00:05 Last conversation Hotel Two-Six.
00:09 Roger Hotel Two-Six, uh, Victor Charlie Alpha. Look, do you want your Hotel Two-Two two element.
00:14 I got a black vehicle under target. It's arriving right to the north of the mosque.
00:17 Yeah, I would like that. Over.
00:21 Moving south by the mosque dome. Down that road.
00:27 Okay we got a target fifteen coming at you. It's a guy with a weapon.
00:32 Roger.
00:39 There's a...
00:42 There's about, ah, four or five...
00:44 Bushmaster Six copy One-Six.
00:48 ...this location and there's more that keep walking by and one of them has a weapon.
00:52 Roger received target fifteen.
00:55 Okay.
00:57 See all those people standing down there.
01:06 Affirmed. And open the courtyard.
01:09 Yeah roger. I just estimate there's probably about twenty of them.
01:13 There's one, yeah.
01:15 Oh yeah.
01:18 I don't know if that's a...
01:19 Hey Bushmaster element, copy on the one-six.
01:21 That's a weapon.
01:22 Yeah.
01:23 Hotel Two-Six; Crazy Horse One-Eight.
01:29 Copy on the one-six, Bushmaster Six-Romeo. Roger.
01:32 Fucking prick.
01:33 Hotel Two-Six this is Crazy Horse One-Eight. Have individuals with weapons.
01:41 Yup. He's got a weapon too.
01:43 Hotel Two-Six; Crazy Horse One-Eight. Have five to six individuals with AK47s. Request permission to engage.
01:51 Roger that. Uh, we have no personnel east of our position. So, uh, you are free to engage. Over.
02:00 All right, we'll be engaging.
02:02 Roger, go ahead.
02:03 I'm gonna... I can't get 'em now because they're behind that building.
02:09 Um, hey Bushmaster element...
02:10 He's got an RPG.
02:11 All right, we got a guy with an RPG.
02:13 I'm gonna fire.
02:14 Okay.

02:15 No hold on. Let's come around. Behind buildings right now from our point of view....Okay, we're gonna come around.

02:19 Hotel Two-Six; have eyes on individual with RPG. Getting ready to fire. We won't...

02:23 Yeah, we had a guy shoot---and now he's behind the building.

02:26 God damn it.

02:28 Uh, negative, he was, uh, right in front of the Brad. Uh, 'bout, there, one o'clock.

02:34 Haven't seen anything since then.

02:36 Just fuckin', once you get on 'em just open 'em up.

02:38 Roger, I am.

02:40 I see your element, uh, got about four Humvees, uh, out along...

02:43 You're clear.

02:44 All right, firing.

02:47 Let me know when you've got them.

02:49 Lets shoot.

02:50 Light 'em all up.

02:52 Come on, fire!

02:57 Roger. Keep shooting, keep shooting.

02:59 keep shooting.

03:02 keep shooting.

03:05 Hotel.. Bushmaster Two-Six, Bushmaster Two-Six, we need to move, time now!

03:10 All right, we just engaged all eight individuals.

03:12 Yeah, we see two birds and we're still firing.

03:14 Roger.

03:15 I got 'em.

03:16 Two-six, this is Two-Six, we're mobile.

03:19 Oops, I'm sorry what was going on?

03:20 God damn it, Kyle.

03:23 All right, hahaha, I hit 'em...

03:28 Uh, you're clear.

03:30 All right, I'm just trying to find targets again.

03:38 Bushmaster Six, this is Bushmaster Two-Six.

03:40 Got a bunch of bodies layin' there.

03:42 All right, we got about, uh, eight individuals.

03:46 Yeah, we got one guy crawling around down there, but, uh, you know, we got, definitely got something.

03:51 We're shooting some more.

03:52 Roger.

03:56 Hey, you shoot, I'll talk.

03:57 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.

04:01 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six. Over.

04:03 Roger. Currently engaging approximately eight individuals, uh KIA, uh RPGs, and AK-47s.

04:12 Hotel Two-Six, you need to move to that location once Crazyhorse is done and get pictures. Over.
04:20 Six beacon gaia.
04:24 Sergeant Twenty is the location.
04:28 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
04:31 Oh, yeah, look at those dead bastards.
04:36 Nice.
04:37 Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
04:44 Nice.
04:47 Good shoot.
04:48 Thank you.
04:53 Hotel Two-Six.
04:55 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
05:03 Crazyhorse One-Eight; Bushmaster Seven. Go ahead.
05:06 Bushmaster Seven; Crazyhorse One-Eight. Uh, location of bodies, Mike Bravo five-four five-eight eight-six-one-seven.
05:15 Hey, good on the uh...
05:17 Five-four-five-eight eight-six-one-seven. Over.
05:21 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight, that's a good copy. They're on a street in front of an open, uh, courtyard with a bunch of blue uh trucks, bunch of vehicles in the courtyard.
05:30 There's one guy moving down there but he's uh, he's wounded.
05:35 All right, we'll let 'em know so they can hurry up and get over here.
05:40 One-Eight, we also have one individual, uh, appears to be wounded trying to crawl away.
05:49 Roger, we're gonna move down there.
05:51 Roger, we'll cease fire.
05:54 Yeah, we won't shoot anymore.
06:01 He's getting up.
06:02 Maybe he has a weapon down in his hand?
06:04 No, I haven't seen one yet.
06:07 I see you guys got that guy crawling right now on that curb.
06:08 Yeah, I got him. I put two rounds near him, and you guys were shooting over there too, so uh we'll see.
06:14 Yeah, roger that.
06:16 Bushmaster Thirty-Six Element; this is uh Hotel Two-Seven over.
06:21 Hotel Two-Seven; Bushmaster Seven go ahead.
06:24 Roger I'm just trying to make sure you guys have my turf, over.
06:31 Roger we got your turf.
06:33 Come on, buddy.
06:38 All you gotta do is pick up a weapon.
06:44 Crazyhorse this is Bushmaster Five, Bushmaster Four break. We are right below you right time now can you walk us onto that location over.
06:54 This is Two-Six roger. I'll pop flares. We also have one individual moving. We're looking

for weapons. If we see a weapon, we're gonna engage.
07:07 Yeah Bushmaster, we have a van that's approaching and picking up the bodies.
07:14 Where's that van at?
07:15 Right down there by the bodies.
07:16 Okay, yeah.
07:18 Bushmaster; Crazyhorse. We have individuals going to the scene, looks like possibly uh picking up bodies and weapons.
07:25 Let me engage.
07:28 Can I shoot?
07:31 Roger. Break. Uh Crazyhorse One-Eight request permission to uh engage
07:36 Picking up the wounded?
07:38 Yeah, we're trying to get permission to engage.
07:41 Come on, let us shoot!
07:44 Bushmaster; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
07:49 They're taking him.
07:51 Bushmaster; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
07:56 This is Bushmaster Seven, go ahead.
07:59 Roger. We have a black SUV-uh Bongo truck picking up the bodies. Request permission to engage.
08:02 Fuck.
08:06 This is Bushmaster Seven, roger. This is Bushmaster Seven, roger. Engage.
08:12 One-Eight, engage.
08:12 Clear.
08:13 Come on!
08:17 Clear.
08:20 Clear.
08:21 We're engaging.
08:26 Coming around. Clear.
08:27 Roger. Trying to uh...
08:32 Clear.
08:35 I hear 'em co.. I lost 'em in the dust.
08:36 I got 'em.
08:41 I'm firing.
08:42 This is Bushmaster Forty got any BDA on that truck. Over.
08:44 You're clear.
08:47 This is ah Crazyhorse. Stand by.
08:47 I can't shoot for some reason.
08:49 Go ahead.
08:50 I think the van's disabled.
08:53 Go ahead and shoot it.
08:54 I got an azimuth limit for some reason
09:00 Go left.

09:03 Clear left.
09:15 All right, Bushmaster Crazyhorse One-Eight.
09:20 A vehicle appears to be disabled.
09:22 There were approximately four to five individuals in vehicle moving bodies.
09:28 Your lead Bradley should take the next right.
09:31 That's cruising east down the road.
09:34 No more shooting.
09:38 Crazyhorse; this is Bushmaster Four. We're moving a dismounted element straight south through the Bradleys.
09:44 I have your Elem- uh, Bradley element turning south down the road where the engagements were.
09:53 Last call on station's uh Bradley element say again.
09:56 Roger this is Crazyhorse.
09:58 Your lead Bradley just turned south down the road where all the engagements happened.
10:03 Should have a van in the middle of the road with about twelve to fifteen bodies.
10:11 Oh yeah, look at that. Right through the windshield!
10:14 Ha ha!
10:16 All right. There were uh approximately four to five individuals in that truck, so I'm counting about twelve to fifteen.
10:24 I would say that's a fairly accurate assessment so far.
10:27 Roger that.
10:29 I want to just be advised Six, Bushmaster Six are getting mounted up right now.
10:35 Okay, roger. Hey, we can't flex down that road towards that, uh, where Crazyhorse engaged.
10:43 So, uh, I don't know if you want us to do so or stay put. Over.
10:46 Why can't they go down there?
10:56 I think we whacked 'em all.
10:58 That's right, good.
10:59 This is Hotel Two-Six.
11:03 Hey you got my dismounted element right there over to your left.
11:06 Roger, I see 'em.
11:11 Hey yeah, roger, be advised, there were some guys popping out with AKs behind that dirt pile break.
11:19 We also took some RPGs off, uh, earlier, so just uh make sure your men keep your eyes open.
11:26 Roger.
11:27 And, uh, Bushmaster ahead are, uh, Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
11:33 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six.
11:35 Yeah Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
11:37 Uh, location I have about twelve to fifteen dead bodies.
11:42 Uh, where else are we taking fire from?
11:48 Currently we're not being engaged, ah, but just south of that location. Break.

11:55 You should see dismounted elements with Humvees moving to the east, over.
12:01 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight; we have elements in sight.
12:05 Bushmaster Three-Six.
12:07 I'm gonna get down a little lower.
12:09 All right.
12:10 I'm gonna come down a little lower and take a quick gander.
12:13 Roger that.
12:14 Six; this is four. We're headed to the area where Crazyhorse engaged.
12:26 Bushmaster Six; this is Hotel Two-Six.
12:28 Request to go to the south to our original BP so if you flushed them to the south we will be there to uh intercept over.
1 2:39 Hey this is Bushmaster Seven; we're coming up on B... on the ass end of the Brads.
12:54 Hey uh, Bushmaster Element; this is Copperhead One-Six break.
13:00 We're moving in the vicinity of the engagement area and looks like we've got some slight movement from ah, the ah van that was engaged.
13:06 Looks like a kid. Over.
13:11 This is Bushmaster Seven. roger. Uh, we're about a hundred meters behind you.
13:16 Got that big pile, to the right?
13:18 Roger, you gonna pull in here? Do you want me to push stuff so you can, uh, get clear of it?
13:21 Right on the corner?
13:22 What's that?
13:23 Got that big pile of bodies to the right, on the corner?
13:24 Yeah, right here.
13:25 We got a dismounted infantry and vehicles, over.
13:30 Again, roger.
13:31 And clear.
13:48 There's the Bradley right there.
13:51 Got 'em.
14:00 Hotel two-six; are you uh at this grid over?
14:05 Yeah I wanted to get you around so didn't you just get that one dude to scare them all away. It worked out pretty good.
14:11 I didn't want those fuckers to run away and scatter.
14:12 Yeah.
14:15 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six. Roger, we linked up with our two element they are all mounted up in our trucks break.
14:23 We moved south so that we could ah possibly intercept personnel being flushed south. So we are vicinity Fifth Street.
14:30 And ah phase line Gadins. Over.
14:37 Bring the trucks in, cordon this area off.
14:39 Can we move the Bradley forward so we can bring trucks in and cordon off this area.
14:44 If the Bradleys could take the south cordon, that could help out a lot.

14:53 Bushmaster or element. Which Element called in Crazyhorse to engage the eight-elem eight-men team on top of a roof?

15:02 Bushmaster Six; this is Hotel Two-Six. Uh, I believe that was me.

15:07 They uh had AK-47s and were to our cast, so, where we were taking small arms fire. Over.

15:20 Hotel Crazyhorse One-Eight.

15:26 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six.

15:28 Yeah Two-Six. One-Eight I just also wanted to make sure you knew that we had a guy with an RPG cropping round the corner getting ready to fire on your location.

15:36 That's why we ah, requested permission to engage.

15:40 Ok, roger that. Tango mike.

15:46 Hotel Two-Six; do you understand me, over?

15:51 I did not copy last, uh, you got stepped on. Say again please?

16:00 They cordoned off the building that the helicopters killed the personnel on.

16:04 Don't go anywhere else we need to cordon off that building so we can get on top of the roof and SSC the building. Over.

16:13 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.

16:16 This is Hotel Two-Six.

16:19 Hey, whoever was talking about rooftops, know that all the personnel we engaged were ground level. I say again ground level.

16:27 Roger I copy ground level. Over.

16:30 One-Eight roger.

16:33 Can I get a grid to that one more time please?

16:36 Target twenty.

16:36 Roger.

16:40 You want me to take over talking to them?

16:42 S'alright.

16:46 Seven-Six Romeo Over.

16:49 Roger, I've got uh eleven Iraqi KIAs. One small child wounded. Over.

16:57 Roger. Ah damn. Oh well.

17:04 Roger, we need, we need a uh to evac this child. Ah, she's got a uh, she's got a wound to the belly.

17:10 I can't do anything here. She needs to get evaced. Over.

17:18 Bushmaster Seven, Bushmaster Seven; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo.

17:20 We need your location over.

17:25 Roger, we're at the location where Crazyhorse engaged the RPG tire break.

17:37 Grid five-four-five-eight.

17:46 Well it's their fault for bringing their kids into a battle.

17:48 That's right.

17:56 Got uh, eleven.

18:01 Yeah uh, roger. We're monitoring.

18:02 Sorry.

18:04 No problem.
18:07 Correction eight-six-one-six.
18:16 Looking for more individuals-south.
18:18 Bushmaster Six-Bushmaster Seven.
18:29 That guy just drove over a body.
18:31 Ha, ha, did he?
18:32 Yeah.
18:37 Maybe it was just a visual illusion, but it looked like it.
18:41 Well, they're dead, so.
18:44 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
18:56 Six; this is Four. I got one individual looks like he's got an RPG round laying underneath him. Break.
19:05 Probably like to get...
19:10 Look at that.
19:12 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
19:29 Bushmaster Six; Romeo Hotel Two-Six over.
19:44 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
19:56 Hotel Two-Six; Bushmaster Seven co-located with Six.
20:08 Hotel Two-Six; Bushmaster Seven.
20:10 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six over.
20:14 Roger, we got a little girl who needs to be evaced. What's your location over?
20:22 On route Gadins, I am all the way to the south. So I am Gadins and Fifth Street.
20:28 I say again Gadins and Fifth Street, over.
20:40 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six. Do you want us to push to your location?
20:55 Hey, uh, I need to get the Brads to drop rads I got a wounded girl we need to take her to Rustamyan.
21:04 Bushmaster Seven; Hotel Two-Six. Do you want us to move to your location over?
21:30 Bushmaster Six; Hotel Two-Six over.
21:34 Hotel Two-Six; this is Bushmaster Seven. Roger, come to our location.
21:39 Okay, roger, we're moving up north on Gadins and then we will push east to your location.
22:06 Bushmaster elements be advised we have friendlies coming from the south to your location. Over.
22:13 All right, got 'em moving up from the south.
22:35 Bushmaster elements be advised we are coming up from the east over.
23:49 Hey One-Two; follow me over. I'm going to try and get out of here as quickly as possible.
24:10 You guys all right back there?
24:13 Yeah, we're with you.
24:35 Lotta guys down there.
24:37 Oh yeah.
24:37 Came out of the woodwork.
24:38 This is Operation, ah, Operation Secure.
25:16 Yeah we have fifty rounds left.

25:17 Yep.
 25:19 Two-Six; Six Romeo over.
 25:21 Two-Six; Romeo over.
 25:23 Hey roger, what's your current location over?
 25:47 Six; speak it's Romeo.
 25:50 Three-Six Romeo; Six Romeo over.
 25:52 Roger, at the six once it's back on this guy.
 25:56 Lost him.
 26:00 What's he got for us?
 26:01 Stand by.
 26:06 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
 26:21 Hey, did you got action on that target yet over?
 26:25 Speak to Charlie roger.
 26:32 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
 26:55 Bushmaster Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
 26:59 Roger, you have traffic over.
 27:02 Roger. Uh, just wondering if you had anything else you wanted us to drive on?
 27:08 Yeah roger keep on, ah, for the time being over.
 27:11 Six calls Six Romeo. Can you tell battalion that two civilian children casualties are coming
 back to Rustamyan in the Bradley over.
 27:26 Six calls Six Romeo.
 27:29 Bushmaster Six Copper White Six.
 27:32 Copperhead White Six; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo over.
 27:36 Roger, that's a negative on the evac of the two, ah, civilian, ah, kids to, ah, rusty they're
 going to have the IPs link up with us over here. Break. IPs will take them up to a local hospital
 over.
 27:50 That's a good copy over.
 27:54 One six over.
 28:08 Where they're all going to.
 28:10 Say again?
 28:12 Where all those dismounts are going to?
 28:18 Going into this hous-. Sorry
 29:29 Three Six, Three Six; Bushmaster Six Romeo over.
 29:37 Six Romeo, Six Romeo.
 29:39 Roger, Bushmaster Seven wants an up on all personnel in your platoon over.
 29:44 Roger.
 30:08 ...friendlies on the roof.
 30:10 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Bushmaster Four over.
 30:12 Bushmaster Four; this is Crazyhorse One-Eight.
 30:15 Roger, I can ah hear small arms fire from your engagement area at two zero zero zero ah
 about three hundred meters from that objective over.

30:27 Crazyhorse; from what I understand small arms fire at two zero zero zero degrees about two hundred meters.
30:39 Just to the southwest.
30:41 Yup.
30:49 Right about where we engaged.
30:51 Yeah, One of them with that RPG or whatever.
30:55 He's got a weapon. Got an RK--AK 47.
30:58 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
31:02 Gonna lose him.
31:03 Crazyhorse One-Eight this is Hotel Two-Six over.
31:08 Roger, have another individual with a weapon.
31:10 Dammit, they're in the same building.
31:12 Hey roger that, just make sure that ah, you're firing from west to east over.
31:16 Just went in the building.
31:18 Crazyhorse Three and Four will be on their way.
31:21 The individual walked into the building previously past grid. So there's at least six individuals in that building with weapons.
31:30 We can put a missile in it.
31:31 If you'd like, ah, Crazyhorse One-Eight could put a missile in that building.
31:46 It's a triangle building. Appears to be ah, abandoned.
31:51 Yeah, looks like it's under construction, abandoned.
31:52 Appears to be abandoned, under construction.
31:56 Uh, like I said, six individuals walked in there from our previous engagement.
32:01 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Bushmaster Six Romeo. If you've PIDed the individuals in the building with weapons, go ahead and engage the building over.
32:08 Crazyhorse One-Eight; will be coming up north to south engaging with Hellfire.
32:13 All right, I'm going to do manual.
32:17 All right, we've been cleared to engage with...
32:18 This is Bushmaster Six Romeo. Crazyhorse One Eight is going to be engaging north to south with Hellfire missiles over.
32:24 This is Hotel Two-Six. Roger.
32:26 All right, you ready?
32:27 No, I'm trying to get over to the November. Trying to find the fucking...
32:33 This is Bushmaster Six. Has that RPG round been extended already or is it still live, over.
32:38 Looks live to me.
32:40 Let me know when you're going to fire.
32:44 All right, I'm fucking having a brain fart. Where's the man advancement?
32:48 You got one on the clutch on the bottom left on your left door.
32:54 Roger let me stand by.
32:57 Got it?
32:59 No.
33:03 All right.

33:09 Let me just put a kilo in there.
33:12 Ok.
33:15 Got it?
33:21 Put a kilo in?
33:22 All right, let me get back.
33:26 I'm gonna come around, get some more distance.
33:27 Roger that, you're clear.
33:33 Got more individuals in there.
33:36 You wanna hit from north to south or you wanna go from west to east? I don't wanna fire with the friendlies right there, you know.
33:41 Yeah, go north to south.
33:53 Right, come around, right.
33:56 I'm just gonna put one or two in, if they want any more.
34:09 Right.
34:12 Found the missile.
34:15 Roger, I'll get you in this straight.
34:16 You're clear.
34:17 I'm tiring.
34:26 Target hit.
34:28 It was a missile.
34:29 Left.
34:32 You're clear. I'm above you.
34:36 Crazyhorse One-Eight; was that explosion you engaging over?
34:38 Crazyhorse One Eight, roger. Engaging building with one hellfire.
34:46 Let's come around and we'll clear the smoke. We'll fire one more.
34:50 Hey uh, we're going to wait for the smoke to clear.
34:52 Yes Crazyhorse One Eight now. We're going to put one more missile into the building.
34:57 Yeah, did it ah, go in the building? I see the wall knocked out of the way.
34:59 Yeah, it went in.
35:01 Bushmaster Six Romeo; this is Hotel Two-Six. Yeah roger, that was Crazyhorse engaging with one Hellfire over.
35:10 Yeah roger, I got a November if you want.
35:12 Fire away.
35:13 You want us to fire?
35:18 You ready?
35:19 Yep.
35:20 Bushmaster Six Romeo. They are going to engage ah, with one more Hellfire in that building.
35:24 Uh shit, why I do I have AP flashing on there?
35:47 We're not even going to watch this fucking shit?
35:49 Till next one. It won't come around, I need a little more distance.
35:53 Still want me to shoot?

35:57 You guys, following hot.
35:59 Roger.
36:13 You are clear.
36:14 Roger.
36:16 You going to bring up the missile?
36:18 Roger.
36:19 And firing.
36:20 Come down? There you go.
36:23 Fire.
36:24 All right.
36:28 I've got, ah backscatter.
36:30 All right, come around.
36:32 Roger.
36:34 Coming around left, backscatter.
36:53 There it goes! Look at that bitch go!
36:56 Patoosh!
37:03 Ah, sweet.
37:07 Need a little more room.
37:09 Nice missile.
37:11 Does it look good?
37:12 Sweet.
37:16 Uh, you ready?
37:18 Roger.
37:30 There's a lot of dust.
37:36 Crazyhorse One-Eight; this is Hotel Two-Six. Was there a BDA?
37:40 This is Crazyhorse One-Eight. Stand by, engaging with another Hellfire.
37:43 All right.
37:45 You're clear.
37:47 Lemme know when I'm clear.
37:50 Roger that.
37:59 Alright, he wasn't.
38:02 Hotel Two-Six; Crazyhorse One-Eight.
38:07 Go ahead, Crazyhorse One-Eight.
38:09 Roger, building destroyed. Engaged with three hellfire missiles.



Writer's Direct Dial
+1 (646) 223 4212
Writer's Email
bryan@reuters.com

July 25, 2007

Via Email

Bryan Whitman
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301-1000

Re: FOIA Request relating to the killing of Reuters journalists Mr. Namir Noor-Eldeen and Mr. Saeed Chmagh

Dear Deputy Assistant Secretary Whitman:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. § 552) for:

All documents, reports, information, video and audio recordings and any other evidence or materials (whether in hard copy or electronic form) in the possession of the Department of Defense relating to the killing of Reuters staffers Namir Noor-Eldeen and Saeed Chmagh in Baghdad, Iraq on July 12, 2007 during the operations overseen that day by 2nd Battalion, 16th Infantry Regiment, 4th Infantry Combat Brigade, 1st Infantry Division ("2nd Battalion").

This request includes, but is not limited to, any video recordings taken by Apache helicopters, other air support craft, humvees and any armored ground vehicles in the area, whether under the command of 2nd Battalion or other units operating in support of 2nd Battalion.

This request also includes, but is not limited to, evidence and materials obtained in the course of the investigation into the killings of Msrs. Noor-Eldeen and Chmagh being conducted by Brigadier General Vincent Brooks.

Reuters is willing to pay reasonable fees incurred in the course of produce the materials requested herein.

TSK716

Reuters America Inc
The Reuters Building
3 Times Square
New York NY 10036

Tel 646-223 4000
www.reuters.com

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PAGE 1 of 1
PAGE 1 of 1

102
ADMITTED: _____

As this information concerns a matter of urgency, please provide an expedited review of this request and contact me directly by telephone or email if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas S. Kim
Senior Vice President
Global Head of Compliance Assurance
Principal Legal Counsel

cc: Rear Admiral I. Mark Fox (via email)



UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
11155 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1155

24 April 2009

Mr. Thomas S. Kim
Reuters America Inc.
The Reuters Building
3 Times Square
New York, NY 10036

Dear Mr. Kim,

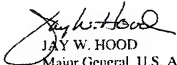
I am writing in response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for all documents, reports, information, video and audio recordings relating to the deaths of Mr. Namir Noor-Eldeen and Mr. Saeed Chmagh, Reuters journalists.

USCENTCOM conducted a through search and located eight responsive documents. After reviewing the information, I have determined that three (Attack Mission Request, Mission Journal, and Story Board) documents are currently and properly classified in accordance with Executive Order 12958, as amended, sections 1.4(a), military plans, operations, or weapon systems; and 1.4(c), intelligence activities. Therefore, the national security information is withheld pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(1), classified information. Additional information identified in all eight documents is protected pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(2)High, information regarding internal rules or practices; (b)(3), as it relates to 10 U.S.C. 130b, personnel in overseas, sensitive or routinely deployable units; (b)(5), inter-agency records; and (b)(6), protection of personal privacy. As such, I'm enclosing six partially released documents. The Mission Journal and Story Board documents are withheld in their entirety.

Accordingly, in my capacity as the Initial Denial Authority, by withholding this information I am partially denying your request. The cost for processing your request is \$352. Please make payment to U.S. Treasury Department and remit to USCENTCOM for processing. If you are not satisfied with this action, you may appeal to the appellate authority, the Director of Administration and Management, Office of the Secretary of Defense. To submit your appeal, you should write directly to the Defense Freedom of Information Policy Office, Attn: Mr. James Hogan, 1155 Defense Pentagon, Washington D.C. 20301-1155. Your appeal should be postmarked within 60 calendar days of the date of this letter, should cite case number 07-0240, and should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal."

If you have any questions regarding this FOIA request, please contact my FOIA Requester Service Center at (813) 827-1810 and refer to USCENCOM FOIA 07-0240 when inquiring.

Sincerely,


JAY W. HOOD
Major General, U.S. Army

Enclosures:

1. Action By Appointing Authority
2. Sworn Statements
3. Attack Mission Request
4. Photographs
5. 1st Air Cavalry Brigade AR 15-6 Investigation
6. 2nd Brigade Combat Team 15-6 Investigation
7. DD Form 2086. Record of FOIA Processing Cost



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UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND
7115 SOUTH BOUNDARY BOULEVARD
MACDILL AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA 33621-5101

CCJ3

13 October 2010

MEMORANDUM THRU Chief of Staff (CoS), United States Central Command, MacDill AFB,
Tampa, Florida, 33608.

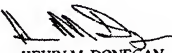
FOR United States Army Office of the Judge Advocate General USA OTJAG

SUBJECT: CENTCOM Assessment of the 1st Cavalry Division Classification Determination of
Apache Video (Tasker # 20100921-044)

References: (A) Email chain from OUSD

(B) CENTCOM Regulation (CCR 380-14, USCENTCOM Security Classification
Guide 0110, Dated: 26 February 2010

1. **Purpose.** The purpose of this memorandum is to provide a position in response to the question of whether or not the information contained in the subject video should be classified at any level (Reference A).
2. **CENTCOM Position.** In our view, the video in question should be deemed UNCLASSIFIED. Reference B sets out guidance for classification of materials in the CENTCOM Area of Responsibility. The guidance covers a wide range of issues, but in this instance the relevant category is on page A-26, "Specific Operational Information." Under this category, operational information may be UNCLASSIFIED if the information describes a past event in generic terms, provides no indicators of potential future operations, does not provide specific locations, unit data, TTPs, capabilities, or does not embarrass Coalition members. The subject video meets these criteria and should therefore be UNCLASSIFIED. It is possible that some elements of the video may have warranted higher classification at the time of the event, but without specific operational context we cannot now make an assessment on this.
3. The POC for this memorandum is MAJ Brian J. Salie at (813) 827-4166, or via email at salieb@centcom.smil.mil.


KEVIN M. DONEGAN
RADM, USN
Director of Operations

Classified by: CCR 380-14, USCENTCOM Security Classification Guide 0110, Dated: 26
February 2010

Reason: 1.4 (a) (d)

Declassify: 17 September 2010 +10 years or upon completion of project, whichever is sooner

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DEFENSE EXHIBIT 0

700-100

700-100



www.archive.org
415.561.6767
415.840.0391 e-fax

Internet Archive
300 Funston Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94118

AFFIDAVIT OF CHRISTOPHER BUTLER

1. I am the Office Manager at the Internet Archive, located in San Francisco, California. I make this declaration of my own personal knowledge.

2. The Internet Archive is a website that provides access to a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form. Like a paper library, we provide free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public. The Internet Archive has partnered with and receives support from various institutions, including the Library of Congress.

3. The Internet Archive has created a service known as the Wayback Machine. The Wayback Machine makes it possible to surf more than 240 billion pages stored in the Internet Archive's web archive. Visitors to the Wayback Machine can search archives by URL (i.e., a website address). If archived records for a URL are available, the visitor will be presented with a list of available dates. The visitor may select one of those dates, and then begin surfing on an archived version of the Web. The links on the archived files, when served by the Wayback Machine, point to other archived files (whether HTML, pages or images). If a visitor clicks on a link on an archived page, the Wayback Machine will serve the archived file with the closest available date to the page upon which the link appeared and was clicked.

4. The archived data made viewable and browseable by the Wayback Machine is compiled using software programs known as crawlers, which surf the Web and automatically store copies of web files, preserving these files as they exist at the point of time of capture.

5. The Internet Archive assigns a URL on its site to the archived files in the format `http://web.archive.org/web/[Year in yyyy][Month in mm][Day in dd][Time code in hh:mm:ss]/[Archived URL]`. Thus, the Internet Archive URL `http://web.archive.org/web/19970126045828/http://www.archive.org/` would be the URL for the record of the Internet Archive home page HTML file (`http://www.archive.org/`) archived on January 26, 1997 at 4:58 a.m. and 28 seconds (1997/01/26 at 04:58:28). A web browser may be set such that a printout from it will display the URL of a web page in the printout's footer. The date assigned by the Internet Archive applies to the HTML file but not to image files linked therein. Thus images that appear on a page may not have been archived on the same date as the HTML file. Likewise, if a website is designed with "frames," the date assigned by the Internet Archive applies to the frameset as a whole, and not the individual pages within each frame.

6. Regarding archived files stored in and made available via the Wayback Machine, I further declare that:

A. to the best that the electronic systems involved can accurately record and reflect, such files were captured at or near the time of the date reflected in the URL assigned to each file by virtue of an automated transfer of electronic data:

DEFENDANT P 02
PAGE OFFERED: 1 PAGE ADMITTED: 1
PAGE 1 of 1 PAGES



B. such records were captured by Internet Archive or received from third party donors in the course of regularly conducted activity by the Internet Archive; and

C. the Internet Archive captures, stores, and receives from third party donors web data as a regular practice.

7. The web archives for the year 2009 in the Wayback Machine at web.archive.org were largely obtained from third-party organizations, which donated the archived data, captured by automated electronic systems, to the Internet Archive. I do not affirm that these web archives were set forth by, or from information transmitted by, people with knowledge of the information recorded therein.

8. This document is the Internet Archive's standard affidavit, the affidavit Internet Archive normally provides to parties seeking to use Wayback Machine records as evidence in legal proceedings, with additional language provided in paragraphs 6-8.

9. Attached hereto as Exhibit A are true and accurate copies of printouts of the Internet Archive's records of the HTML files for the URLs and the dates specified in the footer of the printout.

10. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATE: 6/3/13

Christopher Butler
Christopher Butler

State of California, County of San Francisco
Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed)
before me on this 3rd day of June, 20 13, by
Christopher Butler
proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the
person(s) who appeared before me.
Signature [Signature] (Seal)

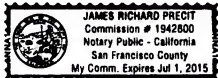


Exhibit A

Draft:The Most Wanted Leaks of 2009

From Wikileaks

2009's Most Wanted Leaks—the concealed documents or recordings most sought after by a country's journalists, activists, historians, lawyers, police, or human rights investigators.

Help us clarify and background the nominations so we can discover which are significant and which are not. You may securely and anonymously add information to this page for each entry (click "edit" next to each country).

WikiLeaks will prioritize the list based on the available information and seek to obtain the leading candidates directly, through the legal system, or indirectly through our network of journalists, intelligence sources, volunteers and readers. If you email us (wl-editor@ljsf.org) we will alert you when the record has been obtained.

The current order reflects the order of submission and is unlikely to be related to the final order.

Winners for each country will receive a cash prize upto 1000 EUR, depending on how many countries submit.

Documents or other materials added nominated must:

- Be likely to have political, diplomatic, ethical or historical impact on release.
 - Be known to exist or have existed.
 - Be plausibly obtainable to a well motivated insider or outsider. For instance the entire collection of documents held by the Chinese Ministry of Public Security (中华人民共和国公安部) is not plausibly obtainable, but a specific document or group of documents may be.
 - Be well defined, and if possible, specific. Three examples of *well defined and specific*:
 - Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in US Custody, 20 Nov 2008.
 - East Timor Presidential assassination intelligence intercept map 2008.
 - Camp Delta Standard Operating Procedure (2004).
- An acceptable example, which is *known to exist and well defined*, but not *specific*:
- The current list of websites or URLs filtered by the Chinese Public Security Bureau's "Great Firewall of China" censorship system.
- Be described in enough detail so that a court, dissident insider or visiting outsider not already familiar with the material or its subject matter may be able to quickly locate it, and will be motivated to do so.

Contents

- 1 International organizations
- 2 Austria
- 3 Australia
- 4 Bahrain
- 5 Canada
- 6 China
- 7 Colombia
- 8 Egypt
- 9 Finland
- 10 France
- 11 Germany
- 12 Greece
- 13 Guatemala
- 14 Italy
- 15 Kenya
- 16 Libya
- 17 Madagascar
- 18 Mali
- 19 México
- 20 Niger
- 21 Norway
- 22 Puerto Rico
- 23 Rwanda
- 24 Russia
- 25 Slovenia
- 26 Sudan
- 27 Syria
- 28 Switzerland
- 29 Swaziland
- 30 Trinidad and Tobago
- 31 Uganda
- 32 United Kingdom
- 33 United States
 - 33.1 Bulk databases
 - 33.2 Federal politics
 - 33.3 Military and Intelligence
 - 33.4 Banking
 - 33.5 Environment
 - 33.6 Media
 - 33.7 Religion

- Should, where possible, list all organizations, locations and/or websites suspected of holding the material or having information about how to access it.
- 34 Vatican

Be attentive to the content of your nomination. Do not worry about making formatting mistakes. All copies of this page are kept and reviewed.

In the rare cases where a document might be destroyed or vaulted if it appeared on this list, send your nomination privately to wl-editor@ljsf.org or securely via Chat.

International organizations

- Bilderberg Group meeting minutes, papers and annual reports of since 1954. WikiLeaks has some years already. Bilderberg is an annual off-the-record conference of transatlantic political, economic and ideological agenda setters. As an historically important confidential document collection it is probably only equaled by Cabinet minutes and high level intelligence and diplomatic assessments. Leads: There are some older, previously unnoticed records in boxes at Uni of Illinois <http://www.library.illinois.edu/archives/uasfa/1535051.pdf> (1956-1970) the George Bush library, http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu/research/finding_aids/pdfs/08-0379-F.pdf and the Eisenhower Library in Kansas http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Research/Finding_Aids/PDFs/Jackson_CD_Records.pdf
- Requests to the Security Council in 2003 that the Security Council look at what was happening in Darfur, and any notes of discussions leading to the decision not to look at the situation
- Documents regarding the founding and operation of Alliance Base, cover name for a secret Western Counterterrorist Intelligence Center in Paris.

Austria

- E-Mail traffic between minister of finance Proell and Christian Konrad, who is advocate general of Raiffeisen bank.
- E-Mail traffic of FPÖ delegate Anton Mahdalik with viennese mayor Michael Häupl and/or deputy mayor Michael Ludwig containing threats when renting municipal ground to the viennese trailer park ("Wagenplatz Wien").
- Source-code as well as certifications for the Austrian e-Voting system used in students elections.

Australia

- Federal cabinet minutes from the special session held on 18 March 2003. Context ([/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/John_Howard's_speech_to_the_Australian_Parliament_-_18_March_2003](http://web/20091104212937/http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/John_Howard's_speech_to_the_Australian_Parliament_-_18_March_2003))
- The report of the national broadband network expert working group.
- Versions of the ACMA URL blacklist newer than 19 March 2009.
- Full details of filtering hardware/software vendors participating in government-sponsored ISP-level censorship technology trials, including (but not limited to):
 - Any and all communications between filter vendors and government departments prior to, during, and after the trials
 - Any and all transactions, contracts, and other financial arrangements involving filter vendors
- URL blacklist(s) used during above trials. Alleged (by government) to be ACMA URL blacklist.
- Full statistical breakdown of results of above trials, since Enex TestLab will not make them publicly available, and the public report will be compiled by the same government department which is spearheading the censorship proposal (see here ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.crn.com.au/News/151876.conroy-promises-to-release-isp-level-filtering-report.aspx](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.crn.com.au/News/151876.conroy-promises-to-release-isp-level-filtering-report.aspx)) and here ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.arnnet.com.au/article/314195/enex_testlabs_esp_filtering_trial_up_scratch](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.arnnet.com.au/article/314195/enex_testlabs_esp_filtering_trial_up_scratch))).
- URL blacklist as used by Watchdog NZ during private censorship technology trial by ISP Exetel in May 2009. Alleged (by Watchdog) to have been IWF list (see United Kingdom).
- Written exam NSW police officers must take annually before they can be issued with Tasers.
- Volume 1 of the New South Wales-Commonwealth Joint Task Force Report on Drug Trafficking. It was suppressed at time of publication and has not yet been released. Possibly contains information on Nugan Hand Bank, CIA and drug trafficking and/or connections of Peter Abeles and Bela Csidesi to drugs. But we won't know until it is no longer suppressed.

Bahrain

- Documents disclosing the number of citizenships that have been granted in the last few years, in an effort to change the country's demography. See Political naturalisation[1] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.ihr.org.uk/show.php?id=2860](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.ihr.org.uk/show.php?id=2860)) .

Canada

- Documents disclosing the number of Authorization to Carry permits the provinces have issued for the purposes of preservation of life. Provincial Chief Firearms Officers have refused to release this information citing that it could potentially compromise the identities of those that hold licenses.

China

- A list of URLs and keywords censored filtered by the Great Firewall of China. WikiLeaks has previously released related information, for example, watch lists, policies and several thousand URLs for CCTV and Baidu, but not for general http filtering.
- Policy options on Darfur formulated in response to the so-called Genocide Olympics campaign led by American actress, Mia Farrow, and notes of meetings in 2007 between Stephen Spielberg and Chinese Foreign Ministry officials prior to Spielberg's resignation as Artistic Director of the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

Colombia

- The DAS (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad) is reported to have surveilled a wide array of public officials, private citizens, and organizations. Documents wanted: contracts to supply software for internet surveillance to Colombian policy agencies and details of the software supplied.

Egypt

- The complete list of current political prisoners and the charges against them.

Finland

- The so called Tiitisen Lista, the list of 18 persons claimed to have been in active contact with East German security services (Stasi). The list was received from the West German intelligence services (BND) in 1990 and since classified by the order of President Koivisto as advised by the head of the Finnish Security Police (Suojelupoliisi), Seppo Tiitinen. It is rumoured that several current or former top Finnish politicians appear on the list.
- The Bilderberg 2009 raport, Finnish President Tarja Halonen secured the papers. The request comes Finnish ex-President Martti Ahtisaari, a former Bilderberg participant.

France

- The list of people with an office at the Elysée and their function (to expose resident lobbyists, etc.)
- Documents regarding the founding and operation of Alliance Base, cover name for a secret Western Counterterrorist Intelligence Center in Paris.
- The Monthly Health Report of President Nicolas Sarkozy, as promised by himself during the last presidential elections.

Germany

- The Stasi ([/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stasi](http://web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stasi)) files of Federal Chancellor Angela Dorothea Merkel (maiden name Kasner) and other leading politicians, which are known to exist, but withheld from public.
- The Stasi files relating to operation Gladio / stay behind organisations in relation to right-wing terrorism in Germany ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/30/30390/1.html](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/30/30390/1.html)) , as per a parliamentary request by the Green party.
- The complete Toll-Collect contracts.

- Cross-Border Leasing contracts of the Berlin Transport Corporation (BVG).
- The so called "Atlas der Wut", a document about the risk of riots in different german regions. The list is said to be updated regularly and was first written in 2005.
- The list of NPD party members.
- The censorship filter list for the proposed national, mandatory censorship system. The list will be compiled by German federal criminal police BKA and distributed to internet service providers.
- The contents of the contract between the BKA and some ISPs that has already been signed, but is kept secret due to "public safety" and copyright concerns (see <http://blog.fefe.de/?ts=b4fa8af8>).
- The List of Media Harmful to Young People (the censorship system already in place). The "virtual media" part of this list is distributed to search engine providers and is illegal to publish. It probably could be reverse engineered using the differences between google.com and google.de search results. Also, if you want to know if a specific medium is on the list, you can send an enquiry to liste@bundespruefstelle.de (mailto:liste@bundespruefstelle.de) ("Bundesprüfstelle" is the agency responsible for keeping the list).
- Ursula von der Leyen's driver's logs (Fahrtenbuecher) that she refuses to make public.

Greece

- Documents related to the Athens affair that have yet to be released (including those from countries other than Greece.)

Guatemala

- All documents on Plan Victoria 82, Plan Sofia and Plan Firmeza 83.
- Final report of United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) into the killing of 200,000 Mayan people and the involvement of the US government and American corporations. The report official sources (militar interviews, campaign plans, etc) are kept secret by the UN in NYC.
- Documents on Canadian corporation named Goldcorp with a mining operation in Guatemala, especially information on where the Gold they extract is processed and who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company).

Detail:

PLAN VICTORIA AND PLAN SOFIA*

in the process of trying to bring military personal involved in human rights violations and massacres that happen during the civil war in Guatemala to justice, the military have been required to declassify many war documents. In a case, that went all the way to the Supreme Court of Guatemala, the Court dictated a sentence that confirmed the obligation of the Ministry of Defense of Guatemala to hand over the official documentation of four specific military operations: Campana Sofia 82, Victoria 82, Firmeza 83 and Operacion Ixil. The Supreme Court sentence indicated that this achieves had to be declassified and made public yesterday.

These military operations were carried out in the 80s. According to the CEH, Historical Clarification Commission of Guatemala final report contained in "Guatemala: Memory of Silence", these military operations resulted in massacres and severe human rights violations.

The Minister of Defense Abraham Valenzuela only delivered partial information about plans Victoria 82 and Firmeza 83, two of the four requested plans. He indicated that he had no knowledge of the other two plans before he became Minister of Defense and that he ignores where the documentation could be. He stated that he could not deliver the complete plans "Victoria 82" y "Firmeza 83" because certain information was considered state secret and a concern of national security.

- "Plan Sofia" a derivative of "Plan Victoria 82", was of special concern to

human rights activists; this plan was conceived in July 1982, four months after General Efraim Rios Montt came into power. *

- SO WE WILL REALLY LIKE TO OBTAIN THE COMPLETE DOCUMENTS OF PLAN VICTORIA

82, PLAN SOFIAAND PLAN FIRMEZA 83*

• CEH ARCHIVES*

The United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) for Guatemala issued a report where the US government and several American corporations were accused of complicity in the genocide of nearly 200,000 Mayan people during Guatemala's bloody 36-year civil war. The final 3,600-page CEH report clearly places the blame for most of the 200,000 deaths on the racist policy of the Guatemalan government and holds the country's military and paramilitary forces responsible for the actual killings, tortures and disappearances.

However, it accuses the US of directly and indirectly supporting a fratricidal confrontation by providing sustained training, arms and financial aid. The report is based on the testimony of 9,200 people from all sides of the conflict and other documents*, classified and Secret, protected in the UN headquarters in NYC.* The CEH investigated 42,000 human rights violations, 29,000 of which resulted in deaths or disappearances and therefore, the documents under UN custody are fundamental for the prosecution of those responsible of the crimes.

• GUATEMALA, SWITZERLAND AND CANADA*

A Canadian corporation named Goldcorp has a mining operation in Guatemala with poor environmental conditions and harming health of many workers and a community as a whole. We will like to know:

- Where the Gold they extract is processed.
- Who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company)

Italy

- All documents pertaining to Nazi Germany and the Vatican, as well as those relating to the post-war rat line to Argentina. Refer to <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2611847.stm>
- The full Italian censorship, of which Wikileaks currently only has a subset.

Kenya

- The international investigative firm Kroll associates produced at least four reports on high level Kenyan corruption after first term of the Kibaki government. A draft version of one of the reports The looting of Kenya, was previously published by WikiLeaks. The reports were given to selected members of President Kibaki's cabinet at the time and are likely still held by <http://www.kroll.com.uk/>, notably lead investigator Andrew Marshall.

Libya

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Libya (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been

taking place).

Madagascar

Both sides of the political conflict in Madagascar are crying foul about the deals made by their counterparts with foreign entities. The release of the official documents with respect to contract negotiations about:

- Oil exploitation in the region of Bemolanga (South of Madagascar) by Total & others
- an obvious one but the proposed final contract before rejection of the land deal with Daewoo Logistics.
- The recent agreement with Saudi investment group on staple products and proposed \$2 billion USD investment.
- The revised mining exploitation agreement with Sheritt in Ambatovy and Rio Tinto in Fort-Dauphin.
- Least but not last, the complete list of current political prisoners and the charges against them.

Mali

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Mali (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been

taking place)

México

- Zapotec indigenous people demand transparency from U.S. Scholar and full disclosure of all the agreements between U.S. Government and their agencies and U.S. geography scholar Peter Herlihy, especially confidential agreements with Foreign Military Studies Office. Prof. Herlihy failed to mention that he received funding from the Foreign Military Studies Office of the U.S. Armed Forces on the research of "México Indígena" project. Mexico Indígena Project forms part of the Bowman Expeditions, a more extensive geographic research project backed and financed by the FMSO, among other institutions. The FMSO inputs information into a global database that forms an integral part of the Human Terrain System (HTS), a United States Army counterinsurgency strategy designed by Foreign Military Studies Office and applied within indigenous communities, among others.
- Documents to unveil the real purpose of "Ruta Maya 2002 Isuzu Challenge". The convoy was commanded by Ben Nun Avihu, Israeli militar and Moshe Savir, geography expert and around 50 tourists in 40 Isuzu Jeep. Some communities linked the incursion with biopiracy. The terrain they explored is controlled by the EZLN.
- Documents related with the fraud and corruption around FOBAPROA (Fondo Bancario de Protección al Ahorro).
- Documents of financial operations just before the financial crisis of 1994 (some say the government knew before that the crisis was coming and took advantage of the information protecting their interests).
- Documents related with the World Bank credit and application of the budget to combat swine flu.
- Documents related with the technology currently used in cellphones in Mexico to implement the RENAUT program (/web/20091104212937/http://www.renaut.gob.mx/RENAUT/) Information about the security technology used to protect data collected from users.
- Documents related to the transparency of Plan Merida (/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9rida_Initiative)

Niger

- Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Niger (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Norway

- The secret verdict in the court case between the ISP Lyse Tele and the law firm Simonsen, decided the 5th of May 2009, where Simonsen demanded Lyse Tele disclose the identity information of a file sharer suspected of uploading a copy of the movie Max Manus to the file-sharing community.

Puerto Rico

- The FBI has not yet finished declassifying all the secret files related to surveillance of Puerto Rican individuals and organizations from the 1930-70's <http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/index.html> (not to mention, large sections of the files are blacked out by the FBI). In addition, there are thousands of secret files produced by Puerto Rican police that were only briefly made available to individuals themselves, and have now been closed off to the public. These documents provide evidence of quite a significant spying and intimidation operation by the United States and local police against leftists and independence movement leaders.

Rwanda

- Documentation of financial assistance given by the Rwandan government to General Laurant Nkunda for operations in the DRC.

Russia

- Internal Kremlin, FSB and SVRR documents and emails into the series of Moscow apparent building bombings shortly before Putin's Presidential election
- Complete technical documentation of the "Perimetr" system (a.k.a. "Dead Hand"), along history of deployment and removal from deployment (if done). Political documents relating to the deployment of "Perimetr".
- Maps, floor plans, and blueprints of Mount Yamantaw and Kosvinsky Mountain, and any other facilities similar to the conjectured facilities there, including names and locations.
- Documents related to the VRYAN crisis, especially political documents, analyses of intelligence, and specific steps taken. Information on the mindset of the Politburo, as well as intelligence services, and what exactly they feared, and how credible they believed their fear to be.
- Soviet psychological profiles and political analyses of American politicians.
- A list and description of the various agents prepared by the various Soviet and Russian bioweapons programs. Indications of whether they developed recombinant DNA based agents, and what those are specifically. Weaponization of agents, including re-entry vehicle mounting. Doctrine for use, including deniable use. Vaccines and treatments for affected personnel.
- Technical plans, manuals, and blueprints for the SS-27 Sickle B (Topol-M), along with the Bulava.
- Documents relating to nuclear warplans of the Soviet Union and Russia.
- Documents relating to orbital weapons systems, and whether the Soviets ever deployed them (or still deploy them) such as orbital HANE devices.

Slovenia

- Taped conversations between slovenian opposition leader Janez Janša and croatian prime minister Ivo Sanader in the summer of 2004, held by slovenian intelligence service SOVA. The tapes supposedly show the two were arranging incidents on the country border that could help slovenian opposition win the parliamentary elections in the fall.

Sudan

- Documents detailing discussions during 2005 meeting between Salah Gosh and the CIA (for which the CIA flew Gosh on private jet from Khartoum to CIA HQ). See: http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=10205

Syria

- All the documents related to the assassination, in 1965, of Mehdi Ben Barka still held in France, USA, Israel and Morocco. In 1976, thanks to the Freedom of information Act, the US government recognized that the CIA had about 1800 classified documents about his assassination. These documents are still classified.

Switzerland

- The full Cornu Report. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Projekt-26*The_Cornu_Report

Swaziland

- Expense accounts of King Mswati, the Queen Mother and the King's wives.
- Intelligence memos from the Ministry of Defence or Police about the pro-democracy organization, PUDEMO.

Trinidad and Tobago

- The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport. This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.
- The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
- Documents in relation to payments of attorneys by state. Numbers of these payments are being kept secret from the public.
- A copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project.

- List of recipients and amounts of scholarships sponsored by Ministry of Culture for study abroad.
- Report of the findings of the current *Commission of Enquiry into the local construction sector*

Detail:

As far as Trinidad and Tobago goes, our government tends to pay lip service to the principles of transparency and accountability. For instance, there is a Freedom of Information Act which, by law, allows the public to seek information from government departments. But quite often, when such attempts are made by the citizenry, the government bars full disclosure. Depending on how important a piece of information is to Joe Public, he may actually have to turn to the courts to "force" the government to reveal facts that should be disclosed voluntarily. Following are a few examples of

documents that should be made public, but have not been:

- The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.
- The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
- The Opposition recently brought up in Parliament the issue of taxpayers' money being used to pay attorneys by state. Although the public has a right to know how much of its funds were used in paying said attorneys, the Attorney General refused to disclose the sums, saying it would be an invasion of the lawyers' privacy.
- The same goes for a recent request in Parliament, whereby *the Minister of Planning and Development was asked to produce a copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project*. The Minister's response was that she could not produce said contract for public discussion because there was a confidentiality clause contained therein (for a project being built with public funds).
- The Ministry of Culture recently awarded scholarships for students to study abroad - when asked in Parliament to disclose the list of recipients and the dollar value of the scholarships, the response was that this was private information.

As such, many citizens are concerned that the findings of the current *Commission of Enquiry into the local construction sector*, like many Commissions before it, will never see the light of day.

Uganda

The government of Uganda has recently signed a number of profit-sharing agreements with several oil companies that are conducting explorations in southwestern Uganda. My friend was in Kampala in January and spoke with a number of journalists who believe that releasing these documents would be a major step in increased transparency with respect to the country's emerging oil industry.

- Ugandan profit-sharing agreements with oil companies in south-western Uganda

United Kingdom

- List of current and expired D-Notices [2] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.dnotice.org.uk/the_system.htm](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.dnotice.org.uk/the_system.htm))
- The letter - RR and its DA Notice
- The secret cabinet minutes ([/web/20091104212937/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/7752009.stm](http://web/20091104212937/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/7752009.stm)) and legal advice ([/web/20091104212937/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4381379.stm](http://web/20091104212937/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4381379.stm)) pertaining to the allegedly illegal war and ongoing occupation of Iraq.
- Documents revealing why the trial of Wang Yam, who was convicted of killing Allan Chappelow, was held in camera, the first UK murder trial ever heard behind closed doors without access by press or public.
- UK Government documentation into the investigation of Roger Hollis, head of MI5 between 1956 and 1965, including the report by Lord Trend, into the serious but apparently unproven allegations of being a Russian Spy.
- Copies of government minutes of meetings between Gordon Brown and/or Alistair Darling and representatives of Lloyds Bank relating to the proposed takeover of HBOS.
- A copy of the police intelligence handed to E.ON about climate change protestors. [3] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/20/police-intelligence-e-on-berr](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/20/police-intelligence-e-on-berr))
- Documents detailing the information stored and collected by the Wythenshawe intelligence centre. [4]

(/web/20091104212937/http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/travel/news/article5683677.ece)

- Censorship list for the United Kingdom's "voluntary" filter system. Known to be held by The Internet Watch Foundation (/web/20091104212937/http://www.iwf.org.uk/). Companies and their subsidiaries which are currently being supplied with the IWF list. Most ISPs in the UK have a copy of the IP's on the list.
- The proper reasons for nationalisation of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, and the subsequent sale of the latter's savings business to Santander.
- Information regarding the valuation process to determine compensation for former shareholders of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, that is, the information the independent valuer uses to determine the final value of the companies.
- Records of events during the twelve months leading up to the nationalisation of Bradford & Bingley.
- Documents from Solicitors Regulation Authority's investigation into Davenport Lyons threatening letters related to filesharing.
- The full unredacted copy of receipts and documentation relating to MP's expenses as was partly released by the Daily Telegraph; in addition, any private communications regarding the leak of these expenses, especially if said communications are politically significant.

United States

Bulk databases

- A mirror of the complete Intellipedia site as of 11/1/2008, including article history.
- A mirror of the Common Core database as of 11/1/2008.
- The complete CIA Open Source Center analytical database. The database is extensive, unclassified, non-public, but relatively accessible to certain outsiders after jumping through hoops <https://www.opensource.gov/>
- The complete PACER database. The PACER database contains most US federal court records. They are legally public documents, currently behind a paywall and unsearchable. Were the documents to be public the behavior of many corporations would come to light. See <http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/news/2009/04/case-against-pacer.ars>

Federal politics

- The missing five million White House emails--possibly no longer in existence.
- Cheney and Rumsfeld Archives
- The White House visitor's list
- Minutes or notes for VP Cheney's Energy Conference.
- The 1141 pages of ACTA background documents not released to the EFF by the US Trade Representative (see [5] (/web/20091104212937/https://secure.eff.org/site/Advocacy?cmd=display&page=UserAction&id=420))
- A list of all Whitehouse and senior federal government employees holding dual citizenship and the countries they represent.

Military and Intelligence

- The SIOP
 - OPLAN/CONPLAN 8022, 2003 revision.
 - OPLAN/CONPLAN 8044, 2007 revision.
- CIA detainee interrogation videos. While the CIA claims to have destroyed 92 of the videos, others are known to remain.
- The US "Black Budget", from inception to present, with line items, hopefully annotated and explained.
- Detainee abuse photos withheld by the Obama administration.
- Unredacted Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in US Custody, 20 Nov 2008.
- Memorandum between the CIA and the Department of State detailing any constraints on Darfur policy caused by actual or anticipated Sudanese government cooperation on counter-terrorism, including CIA request to USUN that Salah Gosh be removed from the UN Panel of Experts list of those recommended for sanction. See: http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=10205
- Department of State and CIA contributions to the Obama Administration's 2009 Sudan Policy Review, in particular with respect to: a) Whether to support the ICC arrest warrant against Sudanese President Bashir; b) whether to take a confrontational or an appeasement approach to the Sudanese government on the issue of Darfur.

- Camp Delta (Guantanamo) Standard Operating Procedure 2005-2009.
- Camp Delta (Guantanamo) Interrogation Standard Operating Procedure 2003-2009.
- Correspondence between the National Security Agency and American telecom companies such as AT&T, Verizon, and Qwest, regarding the warrantless wiretapping program. Correspondence involving telecoms who cooperated with the NSA (e.g. AT&T) may give different information than telecoms who refused (e.g. Qwest), but both types would better shed light on the NSA's program. The existence of this correspondence is well documented in the media, for example that Qwest's lawyers refused to cooperate because the FISA Court had not signed off on it.
- Iraq and Afghanistan US Army Rules of Engagement 2007-2009 (SECRET).
- CIA/DIA/NGA/NSA analyses of the VRYAN crisis of 1983.
- Technical specifications of the KH-11 and follow-on satellites with similar capabilities.
- The contents of the Football, and how they changed over the years during the different Administrations.
- What Pollard stole and gave to the Mossad, the full text.
- US psychological profiles and political analyses of Soviet leaders.
- Documents relating to orbital weapons systems, and whether the US ever deployed them (or still deploy them) such as orbital HANE devices.
- Information about the PAN satellite and the agency responsible for it <http://spaceflightnow.com/news/n0905/26milspace/>
- Commander Directed Report of Investigation Concerning an Unauthorized Transfer of Nuclear Warheads Between Minot AFB, North Dakota and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana - 30 August 2007 (S//FRD//MR)
- Investigation into the Shipment of Sensitive Missile Components to Taiwan (ADM Donald Report) - 22 May 2008 (S//FRD//NOFORN)
- Air Force Comprehensive Assessment of Nuclear Sustainment (CANS) - July 2008 (S//FRD//NOFORN)
- General Order Number One issued by commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Reports about Colombian 'falsos positivos'
- Unredacted copy of Dept of Justice's Office of Inspector General's "A Review of the FBI's Actions Connection With Allegations Raised By Contract Linguist Sibel Edmonds" July 1, 2004 (redacted version here <http://www.wbez.org/FILES/sibel.pdf>)
 - All secret annexes for, attachments to, unredacted versions of, and documents implicitly or explicitly referenced in the following documents, which may be partially available in unclassified form:
 - National Security Presidential Directive 51, "National Continuity Policy", May 9, 2007, also known as Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 65, "Federal Executive Branch Continuity of Operations (COOP)", July 26, 1999
 - Federal Response Plan [FEMA 9230.1-PL], April 1999
 - Presidential Decision Directive 67, "Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations", October 21, 1998
 - Presidential Decision Directive 63, "Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)", May 22, 1998
 - Presidential Decision Directive 62, "Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas", May 22, 1998
 - FPC 65 Federal Response Planning Guidance 01-94, "Continuity of Operations (COOP)", December 4, 1994
 - PDD 67 National Security Directive 69, "Enduring Constitutional Government", June 2, 1992
 - FPC 65 Federal Preparedness Circular 61, "Emergency Succession to Key Positions of the Federal Departments and Agencies", August 2, 1991
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 62, "Delegation of Authorities for Emergency Situations", August 1, 1991
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 60, "Continuity of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government at the Headquarters Level During National Security Emergencies", November 20, 1990
 - National Security Directive 37, "Enduring Constitutional Government", April 18, 1990
 - Executive Order 12656, "Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities", November 18, 1988
 - Executive Order 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions", April 3, 1984
 - NSD 69 NSDD 55, "Enduring National Leadership" September 14, 1982
 - Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management", July 20, 1979
 - A list of the actual facilities in the Federal Relocation Arc, as of the present time, along with their locations.
 - Blueprints, maps, and floor plans of MWEOC.
 - Blueprints, maps, and floor plans of Site R (Raven Rock).

- Blueprints and floor plans of all unmentioned facilities in the Federal Relocation Arc, including historical ones.

Banking

- The complete list of identities of the 52,000 wealthy American clients suspected of hiding \$15 billion at UBS to avoid taxes, including the names of any elected or appointed government or former government officials.
- The complete details of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s counterparty exposure to AIG prior to the Federal bailout of AIG in September, 2008.

Environment

- Monsanto's internal evaluations of GMO products including safety and pollen drift.

Media

- The Editorial Guidelines for Fox News
- Emails relating to suppressed GQ Magazine article on Putin's rise by Scott Anderson mentioned at [6] (<http://web/20091104212937/http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=112530364>)

Religion

- Mormons Church records
 - With recent leak of 1999/2006 Church Handbook of Instructions, pertinent documents and covertly photographed artifacts in the vault at Church Office building or subsidy in Salt Lake City, Utah which expose and negate Mormon Church's claim of divinity and its monopoly on "truth." I.e. the concealed remnants of diaries and letters written by former early Mormon apostle William McLellin [7] ([/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._M%27Llellin*Personal_writings](http://web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._M%27Llellin*Personal_writings)) . McLellin diary and documents was the main point of interest for convicted double murderer/bomber Mark Hofmann's planned forgery attempt to deceive Mormon leaders to obtain in fraud by deception monetary reward to suppress truth of early Mormon history unfavorable to current Mormon religion. For more info, [8] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.utlm.org/onlinebooks/trackingch3.htm](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.utlm.org/onlinebooks/trackingch3.htm)) .
 - Documents of Mormon Church's billion-dollar investment in City Creek Mall and Condominium in SLC, which may put Mormon Church's IRS tax-exempt status in jeopardy if there is verification of the allegation the Church used tithes and offering monetary contributions by the members to fund the project under the umbrella of tax-exempted religious freedom.
 - Mormon Church leadership's involvement in politics, such as correspondence to ecclesiastical subordinates (bishops) on policy and attitude towards same-sex civil rights & other sensitive issues relevant and concerning to the leaders. As well as recorded correspondences between Mormon members of Utah legislation and Church leaders on sensitive political *issuitalic textes* for legislation purposes which may contravene the separation of church and state.
 - Uncovered film or audio recording featuring the play with the actor portraying Protestant minister encouraged by Satan/Lucifer (portrayed by actor) to spread false doctrines to attack all religions outside of Mormon religion as "abominable" which was exhibited for qualified "temple recommend" audiences in all of the existing temples prior to removal in 1990 (almost like leaked Scientology orientation video) [9] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon288.htm](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon288.htm)) .
 - Unearthed secret audio or video recording inside Mormon temple with the temple members swearing "blood oath" before removal in 1990. [10] ([/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_oath_\(Latter_Day_Saints\)](http://web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood_oath_(Latter_Day_Saints)))
 - Documented Church leaders' and lay clergy's cover-up of physical/sexual abuse and rape of minors by missionaries and members without reporting to law enforcement in some cases [11] ([/web/20091104212937/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon384.htm](http://web/20091104212937/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon384.htm)) .
 - Older editions of Church Handbooks of Instructions from the first edition up [12] ([/web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Handbook_of_Instructions*History](http://web/20091104212937/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Handbook_of_Instructions*History)) for comparison to recent leaked 1968 (truncated), 1999 and 2006 editions.

Vatican

- The Index of the Vatican Secret Archive. At present pre-screened scholars are allowed to see it but not copy it (under scholar rule *16 <http://asv.vatican.va/en/fond/amm.htm>)

Retrieved from "https://secure.wikileaks.org/wiki/Draft:The_Most_Wanted_Leaks_of_2009"

Categories: Analyses | United States | Bulgaria | Czech Republic | Denmark | Estonia | France | Germany | Iceland | Italy | Latvia | Lithuania | Netherlands | Norway | Poland | Romania | Slovenia | Spain | Turkey | United Kingdom | Switzerland | Sweden | Malta | Portugal | Luxembourg | Finland | Belgium | Cyprus | Canada | Slovakia

Draft:The Most Wanted Leaks of 2009-sort

From Wikileaks

Somewhat sorted entries of the most-wanted list. Work in progress, TODO: Add brief, entity and date for each entry.

Contents

- 1 Austria
- 2 Australia
- 3 Bahrain
- 4 China
- 5 Colombia
- 6 Finland
- 7 France
- 8 Germany
- 9 Greece
- 10 Guatemala
- 11 Italy
- 12 Kenya
- 13 Libya
- 14 Madagascar
- 15 Mali
- 16 México
- 17 Niger
- 18 Norway
- 19 Puerto Rico
- 20 Rwanda
- 21 Russia
- 22 Slovenia
- 23 Sudan
- 24 Syria
- 25 Switzerland
- 26 Swaziland
- 27 Trinidad and Tobago
- 28 Uganda
- 29 United Kingdom
- 30 United Nations
- 31 United States
- 32 Vatican
- 33 International organizations

Austria

- **Austrian e-Voting system used in students elections.**
 - Date: 18 May 2009
 - Brief: We seek for details about Austrian voting system used in students elections, which includes but is not limited to source code and certifications.
 - Entity: Scytl ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.scytl.com/](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.scytl.com/)) (programming)
 - Entity: Austrian Federal Computation Center ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.brz.gv.at/Portal.Node/brz/public?genetics.am=PCP&p.contentid=10007.17664](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.brz.gv.at/Portal.Node/brz/public?genetics.am=PCP&p.contentid=10007.17664)) (hosting)

- Entity: Ministry of Science (/web/20091105061330/http://www.bmwf.gv.at/submenue/english/) (initiator)
- Entity: Robert Krimmer (/web/20091105061330/http://www.e-voting.cc/topics/Team/) (consulting)
- **E-Mail traffic between Josef Pröll and Christian Konrad.**
 - Date: ???
 - Brief: E-Mail traffic between minister of finance Josef Pröll and Christian Konrad, who is advocate general of Raiffeisen bank.
 - Entity: Josef Pröll (josef.proell@bmf.gv.at)
 - Entity: Christian Konrad
- **E-Mail traffic of Anton Mahdalik with Michael Häupl and/or Michael Ludwig**
 - Date: ???
 - Brief: E-Mail traffic of FPÖ delegate Anton Mahdalik with viennese mayor Michael Häupl and/or deputy mayor Michael Ludwig containing threats when renting municipal ground to the viennese trailer park ("Wagenplatz Wien").
 - Entity: Anton Mahdalik (toni.mahdalik@fpoe.at)
 - Entity: Michael Häupl (michael.haeupl@wien.gv.at)

Australia

- **ACMA URL blacklist**
 - Date: 19 March 2009 and later
 - Brief: Versions of the ACMA URL blacklist newer than 19 March 2009. *WikiLeaks* previously released three versions of the list, two of which included WikiLeaks or its subpages.
 - Entity: Australian Communications and Media Authority (/web/20091105061330/http://www.acma.gov.au/WEB/HOMEPAGE/PC=HOME)
- **Censorship technology in Australia**
 - Date: 2009
 - Entity: Australian Communications and Media Authority (/web/20091105061330/http://www.acma.gov.au/WEB/HOMEPAGE/PC=HOME)
 - Entity: Enx Testlabs (/web/20091105061330/http://www.testlab.com.au/)
 - Entity: Watchdog NZ (/web/20091105061330/http://www.watchdog.net.nz/)
 - Entity: [www.iwf.org.uk Internet Watch Foundation]
 - Entity: Exetel ISP (/web/20091105061330/http://exetel.com.au/news_main.php)
 - Brief: Full details of filtering hardware/software vendors participating in government-sponsored ISP-level censorship technology trials, including (but not limited to):
 - Any and all communications between filter vendors and government departments prior to, during, and after the trials
 - Any and all transactions, contracts, and other financial arrangements involving filter vendors
 - Details:
 - URL blacklist(s) used during above trials. Alleged (by government) to be ACMA URL blacklist.
 - Full statistical breakdown of results of above trials (in the event that Enx Testlabs do not make them publicly available).
 - URL blacklist as used by Watchdog NZ during private censorship technology trial by ISP Exetel in May 2009. Alleged (by Watchdog) to have been IWF list (see United Kingdom).
 - Full statistical breakdown of results of Watchdog/Exetel's censorship technology trial - Exetel's official response (/web/20091105061330/http://forum.exetel.com.au/viewtopic.php?f=4&t=31857*p244129) seems lacking.
- **Annual NSW Police test**
 - Brief: Written exam NSW police officers must take annually before they can be issued with Tasers.
 - Entity: NSW Police (/web/20091105061330/http://www.police.nsw.gov.au/)

Bahrain

- **Documents regarding changes to country's demography.**

- Brief: Documents disclosing the number of citizenships that have been granted in the last few years, in an effort to change the country's demography. See Political naturalisation[1] (/web/20091105061330/http://www.ihr.org.uk/show.php?id=2860) .

China

- **Golden Shield Project**

- Brief: A list of URLs and keywords censored filtered by the Golden Shield Project (Great Firewall of China). WikiLeaks has previously released related information, for example, watch lists, policies and several thousand URLs for CCTV and Baidu, but not for general http filtering.
- Entity: Ministry of public security (/web/20091105061330/http://www.mps.gov.cn/)

- **Genocide Olympics campaign**

- Date: 28th March 2007
- Brief: Policy options on Darfur formulated in response to the so-called Genocide Olympics campaign led by American actress, Mia Farrow, and notes of meetings in 2007 between Stephen Spielberg and Chinese Foreign Ministry officials prior to Spielberg's resignation as Artistic Director of the 2008 Beijing Olympics.

Colombia

- **Surveillance of citizens and organisations**

- Brief: The DAS (Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad) is reported to have surveilled a wide array of public officials, private citizens, and organizations. Documents wanted: contracts to supply software for internet surveillance to Colombian policy agencies and details of the software supplied.
- Entity: DAS (/web/20091105061330/http://www.das.gov.co/)

Finland

- **Tiitisen Lista**

- Brief: The so called Tiitisen Lista, the list of 18 persons claimed to have been in active contact with East German security services (Stasi). The list was received from the West German intelligence services (BND) in 1990 and since classified by the order of President Koivisto as advised by the head of the Finnish Security Police (Suojelupoliisi), Seppo Tiitinen. It is rumoured that several current or former top Finnish politicians appear on the list.
- Entity: Stasi (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stasi)
- Entity: Koivisto (/web/20091105061330/http://www.valtioneuvosto.fi/hakemisto/ministerikortisto/ministeritiedot.asp?nro=167)
- Entity: Suojelupoliisi (/web/20091105061330/http://www.poliisi.fi/supo/)

France

- **Nicholas Sarkozy' health report**

- Brief: The Monthly Health Report of President Nicolas Sarkozy, as promised by himself during the last presidential elections.

Germany

- **Censorship in Germany**

- Details:
 - The censorship filter list for the proposed national, mandatory censorship system. The list will be compiled by German federal criminal police BKA and distributed to internet service providers.
 - The contents of the contract between the BKA and some ISPs that has already been signed, but is kept secret due to "public safety" and copyright concerns (see <http://blog.fefe.de/?ts=b4fa8af8>).
 - The List of Media Harmful to Young People (the censorship system already in place). The "virtual media"

part of this list is distributed to search engine providers and is illegal to publish. It probably could be reverse engineered using the differences between google.com and google.de search results. Also, if you want to know if a specific medium is on the list, you can send an enquiry to liste@bundespruefstelle.de (<mailto:liste@bundespruefstelle.de>) ("Bundesprüfstelle" is the agency responsible for keeping the list).

- Entity: Bundesprüfstelle (/web/20091105061330/http://www.bundespruefstelle.de/)
- Entity: BKA (/web/20091105061330/http://www.bka.de/)

• Politician's Stasi files

- The Stasi (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stasi) files of Federal Chancellor Angela Dorothea Merkel (maiden name Kasner) and other leading politicians, which are known to exist, but withheld from public

• Operation Gladio

- Brief: The Stasi files relating to operation Gladio / stay behind organisations in relation to right-wing terrorism in Germany (/web/20091105061330/http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/30/30390/1.html) , as per a parliamentary request by the Green party.

• Atlas Der Wut

- Brief: The so called "Atlas der Wut", a document about the risk of riots in different german regions. The list is said to be updated regularly and was first written in 2005.

• The list of NPd party members

Greece

The Athens Affair

- Brief: Documents related to the Athens phone tapping affair that have yet to be released (including those from countries other than Greece) Context (/web/20091105061330/http://www.spectrum.ieee.org/telecom/security/the-athens-affair/)

Guatemala

• Plan Victoria 82, Plan Sofia and Plan Firmeza 83

- Brief: All documents on Plan Victoria 82, Plan Sofia and Plan Firmeza 83.
- Detail:

Within the process of trying to bring military personal involved in human rights violations and massacres that happen during the civil war in Guatemala to justice, the military have been required to declassify many war documents. In a case, that went all the way to the Supreme Court of Guatemala, the Court dictated a sentence that confirmed the obligation of the Ministry of Defense of Guatemala to hand over the official documentation of four specific military operations: Campana Sofia 82, Victoria 82, Firmeza 83 and Operacion Ixil. The Supreme Court sentence indicated that the archives had to be declassified.

These military operations were carried out in the 80s. According to the CEH, Historical Clarification Commission of Guatemala final report contained in "Guatemala: Memory of Silence", these military operations resulted in massacres and severe human rights violations.

The Minister of Defense Abraham Valenzuela only delivered partial information about plans Victoria 82 and Firmeza 83, two of the four requested plans. He indicated that he had no knowledge of the other two plans before he became Minister of Defense and that he ignores where the documentation could be. He stated that he could not deliver the complete plans "Victoria 82" y "Firmeza 83" because certain information was considered state secret and a concern of national security.

"Plan Sofia", a derivative of "Plan Victoria 82", was of special concern to human rights activists; this plan was conceived in July 1982, four months after General Efraim Rios Montt came into power.

• The CEH archives

- Brief: Final report of United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) into the killing of 200,000

Mayan people and the involvement of the US government and American corporations. The report official sources (military interviews, campaign plans, etc) are kept secret by the UN in NYC.

- **Detail:**

The United Nations' Historical Clarification Commission (CEH) for Guatemala issued a report where the US government and several American corporations were accused of complicity in the genocide of nearly 200,000 Mayan people during Guatemala's bloody 36-year civil war. The final 3,600-page CEH report clearly places the blame for most of the 200,000 deaths on the "racist" policy of the Guatemalan government and holds the country's military and paramilitary forces responsible for the actual killings, tortures and disappearances.

However, it accuses the US of directly and indirectly supporting a "fratricidal confrontation" by providing sustained training, arms and financial aid. The report is based on the testimony of 9,200 people from all sides of the conflict and other documents*, classified and Secret, protected in the UN headquarters in NYC. The CEH investigated 42,000 human rights violations, 29,000 of which resulted in deaths or disappearances and therefore, the documents under UN custody are fundamental for the prosecution of those responsible of the crimes.

- **Goldcorp affair**

- Brief: * Documents on Canadian corporation named Goldcorp with a mining operation in Guatemala, especially information on where the Gold they extract is processed and who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company).
- Detail: A Canadian corporation named Goldcorp has a mining operation in Guatemala with poor environmental conditions and harming health of many workers and a community as a whole. Where the Gold they extract is processed? Who is buying the gold (we think it might be a Swiss company)?

Italy

- **Italian censorship list**

- Brief: The *full* Italian censorship, of which Wikileaks currently only has a subset.

Kenya

- **Reports on high level corruption in Kibaki government**

- Brief: The international investigative firm Kroll associates produced at least four reports on high level Kenyan corruption after first term of the Kibaki government. A draft version of one of the reports The looting of Kenya, was previously published by WikiLeaks. The reports were given to selected members of President Kibaki's cabinet at the time and are likely still held by <http://www.kroll.com.uk/>, notably lead investigator Andrew Marshall.
- Entity: President Kibaki
- Entity: Kroll ([web/20091105061330/http://www.kroll.com.uk/](http://www.kroll.com.uk/))

Libya

- **Arrangements with the Sudanese government**

- Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Libya (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Madagascar

Both sides of the political conflict in Madagascar are crying foul about the deals made by their counterparts with foreign entities. The release of the official documents with respect to contract negotiations about:

- Oil exploitation in the region of Bemolanga (South of Madagascar) by Total & others
 - Detail: Oil and Gas in Madagascar - Industry Overview ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.mbandi.com/indy/oil/ga/af/md/p0005.htm](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.mbandi.com/indy/oil/ga/af/md/p0005.htm)) , Infos on Total licensing ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.scandoil.com/moxie-bm2/news/total-farms-into-the-bemolanga-heavy-oil-license-i.shtml](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.scandoil.com/moxie-bm2/news/total-farms-into-the-bemolanga-heavy-oil-license-i.shtml))
- an obvious one but the proposed final contract before rejection of the land deal with Daewoo Logistics.

- The recent agreement with Saudi investment group on staple products and proposed \$2 billion USD investment.
- The revised mining exploitation agreement with Sheritt in Ambatovy and Rio Tinto in Fort-Dauphin.
- Least but not last, the complete list of current political prisoners and the charges against them.

Mali

- **Arrangements with the Sudanese government**
 - Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Mali (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

México

- **Agreements between USA and Peter Herlihy**
 - Brief: Zapotec indigenous people demand transparency from U.S. Scholar and full disclosure of all the agreements between U.S. Government and their agencies and U.S. geography scholar Peter Herlihy, especially confidential agreements with Foreign Military Studies Office. Prof. Herlihy failed to mention that he received funding from the Foreign Military Studies Office of the U.S. Armed Forces on the research of "México Indígena" project. Mexico Indígena Project forms part of the Bowman Expeditions, a more extensive geographic research project backed and financed by the FMSO, among other institutions. The FMSO inputs information into a global database that forms an integral part of the Human Terrain System (HTS), a United States Army counterinsurgency strategy designed by Foreign Military Studies Office and applied within indigenous communities, among others.
 - Entity: FMSO (/web/20091105061330/http://fmso.leavenworth.army.mil/)
 - Entity: Peter Herlihy (/web/20091105061330/http://www2.ku.edu/~geography/peoplepages/Herlihy_P.shtml)
- **Ruta Maya 2002 Isuzu Challenge**
 - Brief: Documents to unveil the real purpose of "Ruta Maya 2002 Isuzu Challenge". The convoy was commanded by Ben Nun Avihu, Israeli militar and Moshe Savir, geography expert and around 50 tourists in 40 Isuzu Jeep. Some communities linked the incursion with biopiracy. The terrain they explored is controlled by the EZLN.
 - Entity: Ben Nun Avihu
 - Entity: Moshe Savir
 - Entity: EZLN (/web/20091105061330/http://www.ezln.org.mx/)
- **Corruption around FOBAPROA**
 - Brief: Documents related with the fraud and corruption around FOBAPROA (Fondo Bancario de Protección al Ahorro).
 - Entity: FOBAPROA 1 (/web/20091105061330/http://www.cddhcu.gob.mx/cronicas57/contenido/cont2/fobapro1.htm) 2 (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fobaproa)
- **Financial operations before crisis**
 - Documents of financial operations just before the financial crisis of 1994 (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1994_economic_crisis_in_Mexico) (some say the government knew before that the crisis was coming and took advantage of the information protecting their interests).
- **World Bank credit**
 - Brief: Documents related with the World Bank credit and application of the budget to combat swine flu.
 - Entity: World Bank (/web/20091105061330/http://www.worldbank.org/mx)
- **Renault program**
 - Brief: Documents related with the technology currently used in cellphones in Mexico to implement the RENAUT program (/web/20091105061330/http://www.renaut.gob.mx/RENAUT/) Information about the security technology used to protect data collected from users.
- **Plan Merida**
 - Brief: Documents related to the transparency of Plan Merida (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9rida_Initiative)

Niger

- **Arrangements with the Sudanese government**

- Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Niger (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Norway

- **Court case between Lyse Tele and Simonsen**

- Brief: The secret verdict in the court case between the ISP Lyse Tele and the law firm Simonsen, decided the 5th of May 2009, where Simonsen demanded Lyse Tele disclose the identity information of a file sharer suspected of uploading a copy of the movie Max Manus to the file-sharing community.
- Entity: Lyse Tele (/web/20091105061330/http://www.lyse.no/)
- Entity: Simonsen (/web/20091105061330/http://www.simonsenlaw.no/)

Puerto Rico

- **FBI surveillance of Puerto Rico citizens**

- Brief: The FBI has not yet finished declassifying all the secret files related to surveillance of Puerto Rican individuals and organizations from the 1930-70's <http://www.pr-secretfiles.net/index.html> (not to mention, large sections of the files are blacked out by the FBI). In addition, there are thousands of secret files produced by Puerto Rican police that were only briefly made available to individuals themselves, and have now been closed off to the public. These documents provide evidence of quite a significant spying and intimidation operation by the United States and local police against leftists and independence movement leaders.
- Entity: FBI (/web/20091105061330/http://www.fbi.gov/)

Rwanda

- **Financial aid for Laurant Nkunda**

- Brief: Documentation of financial assistance given by the Rwandan government to General Laurant Nkunda for operations in the DRC.
- Entity: Laurent Nkunda (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurent_Nkunda)

Russia

- **VRyan crisis documentation**

- Brief: Documents related to the VRyan crisis, especially political documents, analyses of intelligence, and specific steps taken. Information on the mindset of the Politburo, as well as intelligence services, and what exactly they feared, and how credible they believed their fear to be.

- **Maps for Kremlin and military hideouts**

- Brief: Maps, floor plans, and blueprints of Mount Yamantaw and Kosvinsky Mountain.

- **Technology analysis**

- Brief: Technical plans, manuals, and blueprints for the SS-27 Sickle B (Topol-M), along with the Bulava.
- Brief: Documents relating to nuclear warplans of the Soviet Union and Russia.
- Brief: Documents relating to orbital weapons systems, and whether the Soviets ever deployed them (or still deploy them) such as orbital HANE devices.
- Brief: A list and description of the various agents prepared by the various Soviet and Russian bioweapons programs. Indications of whether they developed recombinant DNA based agents, and what those are specifically. Weaponization of agents, including re-entry vehicle mounting. Doctrine for use, including deniable use. Vaccines and treatments for affected personnel.

Slovenia

- **Taped conversations between Slovenian opposition leader and Croatian PM**

- Brief: Taped conversations between Slovenian opposition leader Janez Jansa and Croatian prime minister Ivo Sanader, recorded by Slovenian intelligence service SOVA.
- Date: Summer 2004
- Entity: Janez Jansa
- Entity: Ivo Sanader
- Entity: SOVA

Sudan

- **Salah Gosh and the CIA**

- Date: 2005
- Documents detailing discussions during 2005 meeting between Salah Gosh and the CIA (for which the CIA flew Gosh on private jet from Khartoum to CIA HQ). See: http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php?id_article=10205

- **Mali case**

- Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Mali (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

- **Libya case**

- Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Libya (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

- **Niger case**

- Brief: Documents indicating arrangements with the Sudanese government to grant land in Darfur to Arab settlers from Niger (Civilians and administrators on the ground in Darfur indicate this has been taking place).

Syria

- **Assassination of Mehdi Ben Barka**

- Brief: All the documents related to the assassination, in 1965, of Mehdi Ben Barka still held in France, USA, Israel and Morocco. In 1976, thanks to the Freedom of information Act, the US government recognized that the CIA had about 1800 classified documents about his assassination. These documents are still classified.

Switzerland

- **Cornu Report**

- Brief: The full Cornu Report. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Projekt-26*The_Cornu_Report

Swaziland

- **Expense accounts of King Mswati, the Queen Mother and the King's wives.**

- **Memos from Ministry of Defense or Police**

- Brief: Intelligence memos from the Ministry of Defence or Police about the pro-democracy organization, PUDEMO.
- Entity: Pudemo ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.pudemo.org/](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.pudemo.org/))
- Entity: Ministry of Defense ([/web/20091105061330/http://www.gov.sz/home.asp?pid=59](http://web/20091105061330/http://www.gov.sz/home.asp?pid=59))

Trinidad and Tobago

- **Commission of Enquiry reports**

- Brief: The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport. This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.

- Brief: Report of the findings of the current *Commission of Enquiry into the local construction sector*
- Entity: Commission Enquiry (/web/20091105061330/http://www.constructionenquiry.gov.tl/)
- Entity: Piarco airport (/web/20091105061330/http://www.piarcoairport.com/)
- **Caroni Bridge collapse**
 - Brief: The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
 - Date: 2nd August 2008
- **Waterfront Development Project**
 - Brief: A copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project.
 - Entity: ?udecott? (/web/20091105061330/http://www.udecott.com/)
- **Scholarships sponsored by Ministry of Culture**
 - Brief: List of recipients and amounts of scholarships sponsored by Ministry of Culture for study abroad.
 - Entity: Ministry of Culture (/web/20091105061330/http://www.gov.tt/)
 - Detail:

As far as Trinidad and Tobago goes, our government tends to pay lip service to the principles of transparency and accountability. For instance, there is a Freedom of Information Act which, by law, allows the public to seek information from government departments. But quite often, when such attempts are made by the citizenry, the government bars full disclosure. Depending on how important a piece of information is to Joe Public, he may actually have to turn to the courts to "force" the government to reveal facts that should be disclosed voluntarily. Following are a few examples of documents that should be made public, but have not been:

- The Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the construction of the new Piarco Airport This identified corrupt practices in the spending of public funds. The Commission's report was delivered in August 2003. Nearly 6 years later, its findings have not been made public.
- The Report on the Caroni Bridge Collapse. A man was killed when a bridge collapsed a few years ago; again the public has not been made aware of the report's findings.
- The Opposition recently brought up in Parliament the issue of taxpayers' money being used to pay attorneys by state. Although the public has a right to know how much of its funds were used in paying said attorneys, the Attorney General refused to disclose the sums, saying it would be an invasion of the lawyers' privacy.
- The same goes for a recent request in Parliament, whereby *the Minister of Planning and Development was asked to produce a copy of the contract for the billion-dollar Waterfront Development Project*. The Minister's response was that she could not produce said contract for public discussion because there was a confidentiality clause contained therein (for a project being built with public funds).
- The Ministry of Culture recently awarded scholarships for students to study abroad - when asked in Parliament to disclose the list of recipients and the dollar value of the scholarships, the response was that this was private information.

Uganda

- **Ugandan profit-sharing agreements with oil companies in south-western Uganda**
 - Brief: The government of Uganda has recently signed a number of profit-sharing agreements with several oil companies that are conducting explorations in southwestern Uganda. Releasing these documents would be a major step in increased transparency with respect to the country's emerging oil industry.

United Kingdom

- **Censorship in UK**
 - Brief: List of current and expired D-Notices
 - Entity: dnotice (/web/20091105061330/http://www.dnotice.org.uk/the_system.htm)
 - Brief: secret gag orders, injunctions and legal threats sent to UK newspapers
 - Entity: legal contact addresses at the Guardian, Daily Mail, Times, Independent, Evening Standard, etc.
 - Brief: Censorship list for the United Kingdom's "voluntary" filter system. Known to be held by The Internet

Watch Foundation (/web/20091105061330/http://www.iwf.org.uk/) . Companies and their subsidiaries which are currently being supplied with the IWF list. Most ISP's in the UK have a copy of the IP's on the list.

- Entity: The Internet Watch Foundation (/web/20091105061330/http://www.iwf.org.uk/)
- **Iraq war planning**
 - Brief: The secret cabinet minutes (/web/20091105061330/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/7752009.stm) and legal advice (/web/20091105061330/http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/politics/4381379.stm) pertaining to the allegedly illegal war and ongoing occupation of Iraq.
- **Roger Hollis surveillance**
 - Brief: UK Government documentation into the investigation of Roger Hollis, head of MI5 between 1956 and 1965, including the report by Lord Trend, into the serious but apparently unproven allegations of being a Russian Spy.
 - Entity: MI5 (/web/20091105061330/http://www.mi5.gov.uk/)
- **Wythenshawe intelligence centre**
 - Brief: Documents detailing the information stored and collected by the Wythenshawe intelligence centre. [2] (/web/20091105061330/http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/travel/news/article5683677.ece)
- **Police surveillance on climate change protestors**
 - Brief: A copy of the police intelligence handed to E.ON about climate change protestors. [3] (/web/20091105061330/http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/20/police-intelligence-e-on-berr)
 - Entity: E.ON (/web/20091105061330/http://www.eon-uk.com/)
- **MP expenses**
 - Brief: The full MP expenses data; how much the Telegraph paid for them.
 - Entity: Daily Telegraph (/web/20091105061330/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/)
 - Entity: UK Parliament (/web/20091105061330/http://www.parliament.uk/)
- **Allan Cappelow murder**
 - Brief: Documents revealing why the trial of Wang Yam, who was convicted of killing Allan Chappelow, was held in camera, the first UK murder trial ever heard behind closed doors without access by press or public[4] (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allan_Chappelow)
- **Nationalisation of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley**
 - Brief: The proper reasons for nationalisation of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, and the subsequent sale of the latter's savings business to Santander.
 - Brief: Records of events during the twelve months leading up to the nationalisation of Bradford & Bingley.
 - Brief: Information regarding the valuation process to determine compensation for former shareholders of Northern Rock and Bradford & Bingley, that is, the information the independent valuer uses to determine the final value of the companies.
 - Entity: B&B (/web/20091105061330/http://www.bbg.co.uk/)
 - Entity: Northern Rock (/web/20091105061330/http://www.northernrock.co.uk/)
- **HBOS takeover**
 - Brief: Copies of government minutes of meetings between Gordon Brown and/or Alistair Darling and representatives of Lloyds Bank relating to the proposed takeover of HBOS.
- **Investigation into Daveport Lyons**
 - Brief: Documents from Solicitors Regulation Authority's investigation into Davenport Lyons threatening letters related to filesharing.

United Nations

- **Security Council and Darfur**
 - Brief: Requests to the Security Council in 2003 that the Security Council look at what was happening in Darfur, and any notes of discussions leading to the decision not to look at the situation.

- Date: 2003
- Entity: UN Security Council

United States

Important bulk databases

- **Intellipedia**
 - Brief: Classified intelligence community site as of 11/1/2008, including article history.
- **opensource.gov**
 - Brief: The complete CIA Open Source Center analytical database. The database is extensive, unclassified, non-public, but relatively accessible to certain outsiders after jumping through hoops. Despite its name, you need to be government official to gain access to it.
 - Entity: opensource.gov (/web/20091105061330/http://www.opensource.gov/)
- **Pacer database**
 - Brief: The complete PACER database. The PACER database contains extensive US federal court records. They are public documents, currently behind a paywall. See <http://arstechnica.com/tech-policy/news/2009/04/case-against-pacer.ars>
 - Entity: [PACER](http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/) (/web/20091105061330/http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/)

Federal politics

- The missing five million White House emails--possibly no longer in existence.
- Cheney and Rumsfeld Archives
- The White House visitor's list
- Minutes or notes for VP Cheney's Energy Conference.
- The 1141 pages of ACTA background documents not released to the EFF by the US Trade Representative (see [5] (/web/20091105061330/https://secure.eff.org/site/Advocacy?cmd=display&page=UserAction&id=420))
- A list of all Whitehouse and senior federal government employees holding dual citizenship and the countries they represent.

Military and Intelligence

- The SIOP
 - OPLAN/CONPLAN 8022, 2003 revision.
 - OPLAN/CONPLAN 8044, 2007 revision.
- CIA detainee interrogation videos. While the CIA claims to have destroyed 92 of the videos, others are known to remain.
- The US "Black Budget", from inception to present, with line items, hopefully annotated and explained.
- Detainee abuse photos withheld by the Obama administration.
- **Wiretapping program led by NSA**
 - Brief: Correspondence between the National Security Agency and American telecom companies such as AT&T, Verizon, and Qwest, regarding the warrantless wiretapping program. Correspondence involving telecoms who cooperated with the NSA (e.g. AT&T) may give different information than telecoms who refused (e.g. Qwest), but both types would better shed light on the NSA's program. The existence of this correspondence is well documented in the media, for example that Qwest's lawyers refused to cooperate because the FISA Court had not signed off on it.
 - Entity: [NSA](http://www.nsa.gov/) (/web/20091105061330/http://www.nsa.gov/)
 - Entity: [Qwest](http://www.qwest.com/) (/web/20091105061330/http://www.qwest.com/)
 - Entity: [AT&T](http://www.att.com/) (/web/20091105061330/http://www.att.com/)
 - Entity: [Verizon](http://www.verizon.com/) (/web/20091105061330/http://www.verizon.com/)
- Unredacted copy of Dept of Justice's Office of Inspector General's "A Review of the FBI's Actions Connection With Allegations Raised By Contract Linguist Sibel Edmonds" July 1, 2004 (redacted version here <http://www.wbez.org/FILES/sibel.pdf>)
- Camp Delta (Guantanamo) Standard Operating Procedure 2005-2009.

- Iraq US Army Rules of Engagement 2007-2009 (SECRET).
- Unredacted Inquiry into the Treatment of Detainees in US Custody, 20 Nov 2008.
- Memorandum between the CIA and the Department of State detailing any constraints on Darfur policy caused by actual or anticipated Sudanese government cooperation on counter-terrorism, including CIA request to USUN that Salah Gosh be removed from the UN Panel of Experts list of those recommended for sanction. See: http://www.sudantribune.com/article.php3?id_article=10205
- Department of State and CIA contributions to the Obama Administration's 2009 Sudan Policy Review, in particular with respect to: a) Whether to support the ICC arrest warrant against Sudanese President Bashir; b) whether to take a confrontational or an appeasement approach to the Sudanese government on the issue of Darfur.
- Camp Delta (Guantanamo) Standard Operating Procedure 2005-2009.
- Camp Delta (Guantanamo) Interrogation Standard Operating Procedure 2003-2009.
- Correspondence between the National Security Agency and American telecom companies such as AT&T, Verizon, and Qwest, regarding the warrantless wiretapping program. Correspondence involving telecoms who cooperated with the NSA (e.g. AT&T) may give different information than telecoms who refused (e.g. Qwest), but both types would better shed light on the NSA's program. The existence of this correspondence is well documented in the media, for example that Qwest's lawyers refused to cooperate because the FISA Court had not signed off on it.
- Iraq and Afghanistan US Army Rules of Engagement 2007-2009 (SECRET).
- CIA/DIA/NGA/NSA analyses of the VRYAN crisis of 1983.
- Technical specifications of the KH-11 and follow-on satellites with similar capabilities.
- The contents of the Football, and how they changed over the years during the different Administrations.
- What Pollard stole and gave to the Mossad, the full text.
- US psychological profiles and political analyses of Soviet leaders.
- Documents relating to orbital weapons systems, and whether the US ever deployed them (or still deploy them) such as orbital HANE devices.
- Information about the PAN satellite and the agency responsible for it <http://spaceflightnow.com/news/n0905/26milspace/>
- Commander Directed Report of Investigation Concerning an Unauthorized Transfer of Nuclear Warheads Between Minot AFB, North Dakota and Barksdale AFB, Louisiana - 30 August 2007 (S//FRD//MR)
- Investigation into the Shipment of Sensitive Missile Components to Taiwan (ADM Donald Report) - 22 May 2008 (S//FRD//NOFORN)
- Air Force Comprehensive Assessment of Nuclear Sustainment (CANS) - July 2008 (S//FRD//NOFORN)
- General Order Number One issued by commanders in Iraq and Afghanistan
- Reports about Colombian 'falsos positivos'
- Unredacted copy of Dept of Justice's Office of Inspector General's "A Review of the FBI's Actions Connection With Allegations Raised By Contract Linguist Sibel Edmonds" July 1, 2004 (redacted version here <http://www.wbez.org/FILES/sibel.pdf>)
 - All secret annexes for, attachments to, unredacted versions of, and documents implicitly or explicitly referenced in the following documents, which may be partially available in unclassified form:
 - National Security Presidential Directive 51, "National Continuity Policy", May 9, 2007, also known as Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 65, "Federal Executive Branch Continuity of Operations (COOP)", July 26, 1999
 - Federal Response Plan [FEMA 9230.1-PL], April 1999
 - Presidential Decision Directive 67, "Enduring Constitutional Government and Continuity of Government Operations", October 21, 1998
 - Presidential Decision Directive 63, "Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP)", May 22, 1998
 - Presidential Decision Directive 62, "Protection Against Unconventional Threats to the Homeland and Americans Overseas", May 22, 1998
 - FPC 65 Federal Response Planning Guidance 01-94, "Continuity of Operations (COOP)", December 4, 1994
 - PDD 67 National Security Directive 69, "Enduring Constitutional Government", June 2, 1992
 - FPC 65 Federal Preparedness Circular 61, "Emergency Succession to Key Positions of the Federal Departments and Agencies", August 2, 1991
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 62, "Delegation of Authorities for Emergency Situations", August 1, 1991
 - Federal Preparedness Circular 60, "Continuity of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government at the Headquarters Level During National Security Emergencies", November 20, 1990

- National Security Directive 37, "Enduring Constitutional Government", April 18, 1990
- Executive Order 12656, "Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities", November 18, 1988
- Executive Order 12472, "Assignment of National Security and Emergency Preparedness Telecommunications Functions", April 3, 1984
- NSD 69 NSDD 55, "Enduring National Leadership" September 14, 1982
- Executive Order 12148, "Federal Emergency Management", July 20, 1979
- A list of the actual facilities in the Federal Relocation Arc, as of the present time, along with their locations.
 - Blueprints, maps, and floor plans of MWEOC.
 - Blueprints, maps, and floor plans of Site R (Raven Rock).
 - Blueprints and floor plans of all unmentioned facilities in the Federal Relocation Arc, including historical ones.

Banking

- The complete list of identities of the 52,000 wealthy American clients suspected of hiding \$15 billion at UBS to avoid taxes, including the names of any elected or appointed government or former government officials.
- The complete details of Goldman, Sachs & Co.'s counterparty exposure to AIG prior to the Federal bailout of AIG in September, 2008.

Environment

- Monsanto's internal evaluations of GMO products including safety and pollen drift.

Media

- The Editorial Guidelines for Fox News
- Emails relating to suppressed GQ Magazine article on Putin's rise by Scott Anderson mentioned at [6] (<http://web/20091105061330/http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=112530364>)

Religion

- Mormons Church records
 - With recent leak of 1999/2006 Church Handbook of Instructions, pertinent documents and covertly photographed artifacts in the vault at Church Office building or subsidy in Salt Lake City, Utah which expose and negate Mormon Church's claim of divinity and its monopoly on "truth." I.e. the concealed remnants of diaries and letters written by former early Mormon apostle William McLellin [7] (http://web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_E._M%27Lellin*Personal_writings). McLellin diary and documents was the main point of interest for convicted double murderer/bomber Mark Hofmann's planned forgery attempt to deceive Mormon leaders to obtain in fraud by deception monetary reward to suppress truth of early Mormon history unfavorable to current Mormon religion. For more info, [8] (<http://web/20091105061330/http://www.utlm.org/onlinebooks/trackingch3.htm>).
 - Documents of Mormon Church's billion-dollar investment in City Creek Mall and Condominium in SLC, which may put Mormon Church's IRS tax-exempt status in jeopardy if there is verification of the allegation the Church used title and offering monetary contributions by the members to fund the project under the umbrella of tax-exempted religious freedom.
 - Mormon Church leadership's involvement in politics, such as correspondence to ecclesiastical subordinates (bishops) on policy and attitude towards same-sex civil rights & other sensitive issues relevant and concerning to the leaders. As well as recorded correspondences between Mormon members of Utah legislation and Church leaders on sensitive political *issu/falics* *textes* for legislation purposes which may contravene the separation of church and state.
 - Uncovered film or audio recording featuring the play with the actor portraying Protestant minister encouraged by Satan/Lucifer (portrayed by actor) to spread false doctrines to attack all religions outside of Mormon religion as "abominable" which was exhibited for qualified "temple recommend" audiences in all of the existing temples prior to removal in 1990 (almost like leaked Scientology orientation video) [9] (<http://web/20091105061330/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon288.htm>).
 - Unearthed secret audio or video recording inside Mormon temple with the temple members swearing "blood oath" before removal in 1990. [10] (<http://web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org>)

/wiki/Blood_oath_(Latter_Day_Saints))

- Documented Church leaders' and lay clergy's cover-up of physical/sexual abuse and rape of minors by missionaries and members without reporting to law enforcement in some cases [11] (/web/20091105061330/http://www.exmormon.org/mormon/mormon384.htm) .
- Older editions of Church Handbooks of Instructions from the first edition up [12] (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_Handbook_of_Instructions*History) for comparison to recent leaked 1968 (truncated), 1999 and 2006 editions.

Vatican

- **Vatican secret archives**

- Brief: The Index of the Vatican Secret Archive. At present pre-screened scholars are allowed to see it but not copy it (under scholar rule *16 http://asv.vatican.va/en/fond/amm.htm)

- **Vatican's documents on nazi Germany**

- Brief: All documents pertaining to Nazi Germany and the Vatican, as well as those relating to the post-war rat line to Argentina. Refer to http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/2611847.stm

International organizations

- **Bilderberg Group**

- Brief: Bilderberg Group meeting minutes, papers and annual reports of since 1954. WikiLeaks has some years already. Bilderberg is an annual off-the record conference of transatlantic political, economic and ideological agenda setters. As an historically important confidential document collection it is probably only equaled by Cabinet minutes and high level intelligence and diplomatic assessments. Leads: There are some older, previously unnoticed records in boxes at Uni of Illinois http://www.library.illinois.edu/archives/uasfa/1535051.pdf (1956-1970) the George Bush library, http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu/research/finding_aids/pdfs/08-0379-F.pdf and the Eisenhower Library in Kansas http://www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/Research/Finding_Aids/PDFs/Jackson_CD_Records.pdf
- Entity: Bilderberg Group (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilderberg_Group)

- **Alliance Base**

- Brief: Documents regarding the founding and operation of Alliance Base (/web/20091105061330/http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alliance_Base) .

Retrieved from "https://secure.wikileaks.org/wiki/Draft:The_Most_Wanted_Leaks_of_2009-sort"

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Conversation with bradass87 at 2/21/2009 7:27:49 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(7:27:49 PM) bradass87: hi

(7:27:55 PM) ZJ: Hi

(7:28:20 PM) bradass87: you dont know my, i apologize, i got this from your youtube channel

(7:28:22 PM) bradass87: *me

(7:28:31 PM) ZJ: No problem, there's a reason I put it on there :P

(7:29:37 PM) bradass87: i did a search on info theory, books, videos, etc... bought books on it, watched some of your videos... then i saw your more personal stuff and figured you were on the same page

(7:29:40 PM) bradass87: *as me

(7:29:58 PM) ZJ: Cool

(7:30:10 PM) bradass87: oh, my name is brad manning, btw

(7:30:23 PM) ZJ: I'm Zach Antolak, nice to meet you

(7:30:34 PM) bradass87: :formal handshake:

(7:30:39 PM) bradass87: =P

(7:32:01 PM) bradass87: im 21, male, and i dont really know where im from xD... but my stuff is in potomac, maryland... outside DC... and i live and work at fort drum in upstate ny

(7:32:28 PM) ZJ: I'm from the south suburbs of chicago, pretty much generic suburbia around here

(7:34:07 PM) bradass87: yessh, i spent some time out there in chi-town... i was there in '06... lived in a pickup truck, sleeping in the ohare parking lot, commuting downtown during the day... LONG story

(7:34:21 PM) ZJ: that sure sounds fun :P

(7:35:28 PM) bradass87: surprisingly it was, i actually had got a job at the guitar center on halsted by a home depot

(7:36:01 PM) bradass87: my father kicked me out of his house in Oklahoma City in early 06

(7:36:12 PM) ZJ: I think I've been to that guitar center

(7:38:19 PM) bradass87: i guess ill tell you the basic life story since im at it already... i was born in oklahoma, lived in the small town of crescent, disproportionately evangelical town... i was the science and computer nerd through school... not the most friendly of places, but i did my best

(7:38:59 PM) ZJ: Yeah, I've heard Oklahoma isn't the most intellectually welcoming place

(7:40:39 PM) bradass87: my father is from chicago, my mother is from britain... they divorced in 2000, my mother gained custody, and then i moved with her to southwest wales, where i finished school... however, she became ill and dependant on alcohol, and i hadnt really assimilated into british life, so at 17 y/o in desperation i called my father and i went back to oklahoma to live, his new wife didnt exactly like me, so she forced him to kick me out

(7:41:27 PM) ZJ: That's awful... I have a few step-parents and ex-step-parents floating around, and they really suck

(7:41:43 PM) bradass87: i lived in tulsa for a little bit, then chicago, then i settled with my aunt and uncle in potomac maryland

(7:42:51 PM) bradass87: i worked at starbucks, and abercrombie and fitch... as fun as those jobs were they werent really getting me anywhere... i wanted to go to college, but i didnt have any family ties to push it

(7:44:13 PM) bradass87: i started looking for an internship, i had a programming and design one at zoto.com (even today's design elements are mostly my work)

(7:44:58 PM) bradass87: seeing as it was DC, i gave the intel field a shot... got few bites, however

(7:45:51 PM) bradass87: somehow one of my resumes ended up in an army recruiters' hands... and came knocking at my door

(7:46:40 PM) bradass87: and now after basic training and intel school training, i find myself at Fort Drum as an intelligence analyst for 2BCT, 10th Mountain Division

(7:46:53 PM) ZJ: Awesome

(7:47:26 PM) bradass87: its so-so... the army world drives me nuts

(7:48:20 PM) bradass87: i do computations and analytical work, as well as preparing weekly intel briefings for the commander

(7:49:32 PM) bradass87: uhhm... im politically active, even more so after enlisting... living under Don't Ask Don't Tell will certainly do that

(7:49:53 PM) ZJ: Yeah, I can't say I'd ever enlist, for that reason in particular

(7:50:27 PM) bradass87: yes, but seeing as it will get me through college, and i get a bit more of a story... maybe its worth it =L

(7:50:54 PM) bradass87: anyway, sorry to bore ya with my story =P

(7:51:10 PM) ZJ: No problem... my life story isn't nearly as interesting :P

(7:52:01 PM) ZJ: I've lived around here my whole life, dropped out of high school when I was 14, now I make websites for people

(7:52:56 PM) bradass87: ah, why did you drop out

(7:53:58 PM) ZJ: High school was an intensely unpleasant experience, everyone was at least 2 years older than I was and they were difficult to relate to, nobody there seemed to be interested in actually learning anything, and by the time I was done with sophomore year my grades were so bad they put me in summer school

(7:54:10 PM) ZJ: I didn't care to waste another two years there

(7:54:34 PM) bradass87: ah, yes, being gifted in a public education system sucks ass

(7:54:50 PM) ZJ: So yeah, I just got my ged last year

(7:56:06 PM) bradass87: i was lucky enough to go through the private british curriculm for secondary education, so my experience was a little better... finished that up at 16, but thenurmoil came once again

(7:56:41 PM) ZJ: Sometimes I wonder how I would've done in a different system

(7:59:54 PM) bradass87: well, in the system i was in, the pupils were seperated in classes by their determined ability from the previous year... they called them sets... if you showed ability in a particular subject, you would be placed in a higher "set" with other pupils of similar ability and interest, the lower sets spent more time on teaching the basics to uninterested or unruly pupils, and the higher sets would teach more interesting, extra stuff, with the middle sets teaching by-the-book

(8:01:25 PM) ZJ: Oh yeah, we had that, there were honors classes, academic classes, and basic classes

(8:01:58 PM) ZJ: Initially they just put me in all the honors classes but I didn't really feel like doing the work because it was repetitive and uninteresting, so they moved me to the academic classes

(8:02:05 PM) ZJ: needless to say that didn't really help anything

(8:03:12 PM) bradass87: lol, dont worry, even in britain i flunked math in set 1, and won second in the UK mathematical challenge... my teacher HATED that, he routinely called me out for being such a "yank"

(8:04:37 PM) bradass87: oh well, stuff happens... gotta get through it, and then try to fix it when you get in the position to

(8:04:52 PM) ZJ: yeah

(8:05:12 PM) ZJ: I've always learnt better on my own, I was always learning more after school than I did while I was in school

(8:05:35 PM) ZJ: kinda why I haven't signed up for the community college around here yet, it's not like a community college has courses on information theory

(8:05:45 PM) ZJ: the highest class they have is "microsoft office"

(8:05:53 PM) bradass87: ick

(8:06:08 PM) ZJ: so I figure it's not really worth wasting money on

(8:07:20 PM) bradass87: same thing with me, im reading a lot more, delving deeper into philosophy, art, physics, biology, politics then i ever did in school... whats even better with my current position is that i can apply what i learn to provide more information to my officers and commanders, and hopefully save lives... i figure that justifies my sudden choice to this

(8:08:02 PM) ZJ: yeah, I just research whatever interests me

(8:08:08 PM) bradass87: :-)

(8:08:23 PM) ZJ: I might end up taking some classes on math just to get up to speed, I dropped out before I could take precalc

(8:10:25 PM) bradass87: community college sucks, i spent a semester at montgomery college in maryland... shuffling 2 and 1/2 jobs and covering old topics, and still not being able to afford it... it didnt pay off

(8:11:09 PM) bradass87: i hope i can SOMEHOW get into a nice university and study physics for a bachelors or masters (doctorate if im smart enough?)

(8:12:49 PM) bradass87: anyway, its nice meeting ya =P

(8:13:00 PM) bradass87: i sent you a facebook request

(8:13:11 PM) ZJ: yeah, I added you

(8:14:23 PM) bradass87: ah thank you... im not exactly a democrat btw... i just know the[...] stonewall dems intimately well ;-)

(8:16:08 PM) ZJ: lol, nifty

(8:17:14 PM) bradass87: i have long arms and a wide footprint, despite my low profile near military installations

(8:19:04 PM) bradass87: so where do you plan on going from where you are now?

(8:20:48 PM) ZJ: I don't know, really

(8:20:55 PM) ZJ: I've never been good with long-term planning

(8:21:06 PM) ZJ: I mean, I can make plans... it's the execution part that trips me up

(8:21:17 PM) bradass87: ah yes, of mice and men

(8:25:13 PM) bradass87: my plan is pretty simple but vague... get credentials, nice ones... ones that make it difficult for really creepy conservative people to attack... then jump into politics

(8:25:35 PM) ZJ: I don't know if I'd get involved with politics... activism, maybe

(8:26:53 PM) bradass87: activism is fun

(8:27:13 PM) bradass87: it doesnt do much unless you get heard, however...

(8:30:52 PM) bradass87: worryingly, "terrorists" are a form of political activist, however, they recruit young people with troubled lives (a sick family member, extremely poor upbringing, etc) offer them a monetary solution, take them into a camp, give them psychoactive drugs, psychologically drug them for many months, give them an explosive jacket or rigged vehicle, give them heavy doses of uppers and send them on their way to try and kill themselves... if they go through with it (which is what the uppers are supposed to do)

(8:32:22 PM) bradass87: most of the time though, they just get a poor person, and pay them money to place roadside bombs

(8:32:54 PM) bradass87: its socio-economic, rather than religious

(8:33:27 PM) ZJ: yeah

(8:33:30 PM) ZJ: it's a tragedy

(8:35:53 PM) bradass87: we try our best to keep it from being a tragedy, thats what all the infrastructure, schools, elections, and military training out there is for

(8:37:09 PM) bradass87: aye... my head hurtz

(8:38:16 PM) bradass87: blah, i talk a lot

(8:38:29 PM) ZJ: I don't mind

(8:38:48 PM) bradass87: thanks =)

(8:40:32 PM) bradass87: so what are you doing now? =P

(8:40:38 PM) ZJ: Making dinner :p

(8:40:52 PM) bradass87: oh sorry, do you need time to eat?

(8:41:00 PM) ZJ: Nah I just bring it to my desk, lol

(8:41:17 PM) bradass87: effient

(8:41:28 PM) bradass87: just dont get sticky or greasy keys, yuck

(8:41:36 PM) ZJ: Yeah I'm careful about that

(8:41:41 PM) ZJ: I can't stand most sticky things

(8:41:54 PM) bradass87: cant blame ya

(8:44:02 PM) bradass87: i love taking any break from this life... i promised myself i'd go to chicago before i deploy to afghanistan (november-january timeframe)

(8:44:37 PM) bradass87: i do a lakeshore drive run... from grant park to lincoln park

(8:48:12 PM) ZJ: stay safe in afghanistan, dude :\

(8:55:58 PM) bradass87: oh i will try

(8:57:06 PM) bradass87: im more concerned about making sure that everyone, soldiers, marines, contractor, even the local nationals, get home to their families

(8:57:26 PM) ZJ: yeah

(8:58:52 PM) bradass87: i feel a great responsibility and duty to people... its strange, i know

(8:59:03 PM) ZJ: nah, I understand

(9:00:18 PM) bradass87: i appreciate that, i get a lot of puzzled looks and questions from people

(9:01:10 PM) bradass87: so, whats your OS of choice ?

(9:01:20 PM) ZJ: I'm on XP right now

(9:01:26 PM) ZJ: but I used 2000 until last year

(9:01:42 PM) bradass87: do you speak linux

(9:01:56 PM) ZJ: my only experience with linux is when sshing into web servers

(9:02:21 PM) bradass87: ah yes, ssh... the good 'ol days...

(9:02:45 PM) ZJ: when I get a new computer I might install linux on this one

(9:03:07 PM) bradass87: military is all fd up... contracts with closed source developers with incompatible software... drives me NUTS

(9:03:29 PM) ZJ: that is ridiculous, it's hard to ensure security when the source is unavailable

(9:03:53 PM) bradass87: yes, even worse its often lowest bidder...

(9:05:03 PM) bradass87: used to be the cream of the crop... now its outdated non-backward compatible suites of buggy software that were originally used for civilian purposes, then modified for military but not exactly thoroughly tested

(9:05:36 PM) bradass87: then they get contractors who dont know anything about computers to teach it...

(9:06:42 PM) bradass87: and its all OKAY, because we cant exactly complain out in the open because the software which bugs out is often times on machines which are stamped with big red SECRET stickers

(9:06:57 PM) ZJ: that's pretty lame

(9:07:12 PM) bradass87: it is, it is

(9:07:52 PM) bradass87: but, luckily i use my DC contacts from Starbucks and get the word out to those higher up in the chain...

(9:08:15 PM) bradass87: its not what y'know, its who y'know ;-)

(9:08:56 PM) ZJ: I can imagine two guys in sunglasses meeting at a starbucks to quickly hand over an envelope... just to get some minor bug repaired

(9:10:32 PM) bradass87: lol, glamorous, but no... its more like i knew this lt colonel from the DIA at starbucks before i was in the military... slept with him once or twice, then i get in the military, i notice the problems, call him and say, hey, find someone who can fix this

(9:12:45 PM) bradass87: in public eye, US intel services are mysterious; in the real world, intelligence is a goofy, clunky, and annoying process, slowly adapting and getting streamlined

(9:12:53 PM) bradass87: intellipedia :-D

(9:14:26 PM) ZJ: oh yeah, I heard about that

(9:14:29 PM) ZJ: does it work well?

(9:16:11 PM) bradass87: its sloooooow... they need more servers and bandwidth, and there needs to be more people that are actually interested in online collaboration to add stuff through that dissemination channel, but yes, the concept works and is slowly becoming useful

(9:17:32 PM) bradass87: so, got any fun clients ?

(9:19:16 PM) ZJ: not really, just like minor artists who need a site to show their work

(9:21:30 PM) bradass87: brings back so many memories... being a web dev for some clients, its hilarious... a lot of them show you what they want... you roll your eyes and tell them what they actually want, they say they really dont want to veer from that idea, do what you intended anyway, and then they are like: i didn't know that you could do that

(9:22:05 PM) ZJ: mine want the worst color schemes, and I try to make it work well but you can only do so much with some colors, but they like it anyway

(9:23:59 PM) bradass87: there are so many factors that laymen dont think about... readability for typeface sizes, availability of typefaces on certain machines, colorblindness, varying monitor sizes, and general aesthetic

(9:29:59 PM) bradass87: i spent most of my free time working on a suite of tools: AJAX tools for dynamic pages, PHP/MySQL apps for serverside content, XML-RPC framework for communicating between the front end AJAX and the database, and then a suite of tools for Flash using the XML-RPC

(9:30:55 PM) ZJ: yeah, I don't really do flash/ajax stuff, most of the time it's just static templates, mysql for the more complicated stuff

(9:31:44 PM) bradass87: i like to joke was web 2.0 before web 2.0 =P web 1.9 beta?

(9:32:05 PM) ZJ: web NaN

(9:34:29 PM) bradass87: but it was company funding and lack of manpower that killed my job at zoto... flickr creamed us because my boss was a marketing retard... and my video hosting project for zoto, a hard sell for my boss being an intern... was just an untested theory, and an engine to convert uploaded videos and stream them through Flash... turned out another company took that torch and ran with it

(9:34:53 PM) ZJ: youtube!

(9:35:07 PM) bradass87: of course... =P

(9:36:16 PM) bradass87: not bad for a 17 y/o tho, i came out with a concept engine and framework... i guess an alpha version, to show to my boss about the same time as youtube went beta

(9:36:37 PM) ZJ: that's pretty neat

(9:38:30 PM) bradass87: yeah, but... its all history... inventions are something that one person does and its all them, they are about who discovers them first... tom edison takes credit for inventing the lightbulb; but there were many people working on the idea of incandecent electric lighting willing to take that claim for themselves

(9:39:18 PM) bradass87: but here i am, four years later

(9:39:59 PM) bradass87: a lot of that creative energy has subsided... its still there, its just waiting... i hope

(9:41:48 PM) bradass87: im surprised you havent asked the usual question: why is a gay, libertarian, atheist, computer nerd in the army

(9:42:02 PM) ZJ: well, I can see why you'd have your reasons

(9:42:15 PM) ZJ: if you can use it to your advantage and help other people, that's cool

(9:42:28 PM) ZJ: it does seem like an interesting job, army thing aside

(9:42:32 PM) bradass87: i guess...

(9:43:20 PM) bradass87: oh its fascinating, but it sucks on the count of recieving credit and moving up

(9:43:52 PM) bradass87: we share a lot :-)

(9:46:47 PM) bradass87: >_> hmm, should i order pizza?

(9:47:05 PM) ZJ: depends if it's from a good pizza place

(9:47:18 PM) bradass87: dominoes pizza, fort drum... xD

(9:47:28 PM) bradass87: its, often okay

(9:48:11 PM) bradass87: actually, ill try and order a sandwich... if only subway or quizznos delivered

(9:48:18 PM) bradass87: omg, if starbucks delivered xD

(9:48:22 PM) ZJ: quizznos has good meatball subs

(9:51:43 PM) bradass87: yay, dominos sandwich on its way, i hope it was worth it

(9:52:21 PM) bradass87: what time do you normally go to bed?

(9:52:30 PM) ZJ: usually early in the morning and sleep all day

(9:52:43 PM) ZJ: I've always been that way for some reason

(9:52:55 PM) bradass87: im naturally nocturnal

(9:53:15 PM) ZJ: I love the night, it's dark and quiet and I can be alone

(9:55:08 PM) bradass87: but, i must wake up for PT at 0650 every morning, do my few miles of running, cardio, or muscular strength and endurance training with the rest of the section for over an hour, go to my barracks room, shower, get in my uniform, and go to the office for the day, with an hour and a bit for lunch, and i normally get into my room by 1730

(9:55:29 PM) bradass87: weekdays tho... weekends, anything goes =D

(9:56:14 PM) ZJ: yeah, I haven't had to be on a regular schedule for a while

(9:56:25 PM) ZJ: school was difficult because I had trouble getting to sleep early

(9:56:45 PM) bradass87: the digital existence

(9:56:57 PM) ZJ: the internet is 24/7 which is perfect for me

(9:59:33 PM) bradass87: the army took me, a web dev, threw me into a rigid schedule, removed me from my digital self and threw me in the forests of missouri for 10 weeks with an old M-16 reagan era load bearing equipment, and 50 twanging people hailing from places like Texas, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi... joy

(9:59:51 PM) ZJ: well that sounds... interesting

(10:00:14 PM) bradass87: oh it was... but frightening at the same time

(10:02:03 PM) bradass87: being around my platoon for 24 hours a day... it took them awhile, but they started figuring me out, making fun of me, mocking me, harassing me, heating up with one or two physical attacks... which i fended off just fine, but it was scary

(10:03:02 PM) bradass87: damn, i just read that... what the hell did i put myself through

(10:03:19 PM) ZJ: yeah, I doubt I'd ever join the military

(10:03:40 PM) bradass87: first they'd cut ur hurr

(10:04:08 PM) bradass87: scream at ya, tell you what to do... correct your every eyetwitch

(10:05:39 PM) bradass87: it serves a simple purpose tho: a sense of unity, duty, and a discipline to act calmly in stressful situations

(10:06:08 PM) bradass87: im sorry, i just keep talking and talking

(10:06:14 PM) ZJ: oh, I don't mind

(10:06:47 PM) bradass87: im sure you can relate somewhat tho

(10:06:56 PM) ZJ: yeah

(10:10:15 PM) bradass87: i actually believe what the army tries to make itself out to be: a diverse place full of people defending the country... male, female, black, white, gay, straight, christian, jewish, asian, old or young, it doesnt matter to me; we all wear the same green uniform... but its still a male-dominated, christian-right, oppressive organization, with a few hidden jems of diversity

(10:10:41 PM) ZJ: yeah, that's kinda what I thought, from reading about it

(10:11:34 PM) bradass87: i think i might write a book when i get older

(10:11:50 PM) ZJ: writing is fun

(10:12:01 PM) bradass87: it is =)

(10:12:36 PM) bradass87: i used to have a blog and youtube vlog... but i had to delete for security reasons...

(10:13:15 PM) bradass87: these days, i work through proxies, im the anecdotal evidence in many of my friends blogs =)

(10:14:31 PM) bradass87: i hope you get a decent pay from your design work

(10:14:40 PM) ZJ: yeah, it's decent

(10:15:24 PM) bradass87: thats good

(10:16:55 PM) bradass87: you should get into college and give it your best shot... just think about the fact that someone like me is spending 4 years in the military just to get the opportunity =P

(10:17:19 PM) ZJ: yeah, it's a big investment, I'd have to be sure to find the right one

(10:19:23 PM) bradass87: im not scared of aiming high... i know its all the same stuff you learn, but those fancy sounding colleges can take your career further if careful... UC berkeley, carnegie mellon, MIT, university of chicago

(10:19:42 PM) bradass87: caltech, etc

(10:19:50 PM) bradass87: cornell =)

(10:20:07 PM) ZJ: yeah, I remember when I was 12 and just starting high school the counselors were like "so what are your plans for college" and it was like, I didn't even know anything ABOUT college

(10:20:31 PM) ZJ: so I just went along with what they said and I was like "okay I'm going to graduate when I'm 16 and go to MIT and be a mathematician and work for the NSA!"

(10:20:41 PM) ZJ: can you believe I actually believed that for a while :p

(10:21:04 PM) bradass87: SIGINT, sounds fun, but is terribly boring in the end...

(10:22:35 PM) bradass87: i think fulfilling childhood dreams can be fun, but im learning that if you dont aim high, you firstly, dont achieve them, and secondly, you find your more *realistic* dreams to be unrewarding...

(10:24:04 PM) bradass87: i want to be like my idols: richard feynman, carl sagan, harvey milk, etc

(10:24:24 PM) ZJ: that would be nice

(10:25:55 PM) bradass87: its not the strongest of people who survive, its the ones most responsive to change

(10:26:10 PM) ZJ: didn't clarence darrow say something like that

(10:26:34 PM) bradass87: close, darwin, just replacing people with species

(10:26:43 PM) bradass87: or the other way around

(10:28:59 PM) bradass87: question: Guantanamo Bay, the closure is good, but what do we do about the detainees =>

(10:29:43 PM) ZJ: what I want to know is, are these people literally so dangerous that they must be kept in a location outside the country

(10:30:03 PM) ZJ: alternately, are our own prisons in this country so insecure that they can't be relied on to keep prisoners imprisoned

(10:33:01 PM) bradass87: well, some of them are actually pretty dangerous indeed... some of them weren't dangerous before, but are now in fact dangerous because we imprisoned them for so long (don't quote me on that, for the love of my career), and others might, with a little more than an apology would easily fit back into society... who's who... worryingly, you can't really tell

(10:33:38 PM) ZJ: well, one thing's for sure, you can't keep people imprisoned forever without some kind of trial or charges

(10:35:45 PM) bradass87: the reason that's difficult: the things we have tried them on are classified information, connected with other pieces of classified information... so if a trial is done, it might have to be done in some kind of modified trial, where pieces of evidence which are classified are presented only in a classified environment

(10:36:11 PM) bradass87: it's all very weird and complicated

(10:36:41 PM) ZJ: and a conviction on the basis of evidence that nobody can know about holds practically no credibility

(10:36:58 PM) bradass87: mhm

(10:37:10 PM) bradass87: it's a bizarre situation

(10:38:59 PM) bradass87: some of them are indeed dangerous, and those that have left have, and I as a liberal and someone against Gitmo will tell you... yes, many of those previously released, even though innocent before, are quickly recruited as leading figures for new wings of extremist groups

(10:39:18 PM) ZJ: yeah there are no easy answers to this one

(10:40:49 PM) bradass87: sometimes I wish it were all black and white like the media and politicians present it... him, he's the bad guy, oh and he, he's the good guy... it's all shades of blurry grey

(10:48:29 PM) bradass87: is it gray or grey !?

(10:48:38 PM) ZJ: either, I prefer grey

(10:49:01 PM) bradass87: i see "gray" is an americanism

(10:49:59 PM) bradass87: i still write harbour and travelled the british way =P

(10:54:15 PM) bradass87: probably heading to bed soon, eastern time here and i dont want to throw my body all out of whack :P

(10:55:16 PM) bradass87: keeping my boyfriend informed on my status, he's my neuroscience major at brandeis

(10:55:50 PM) ZJ: awesome, neuroscience is fun stuff

(10:56:07 PM) bradass87: it is... he's so zany and cute

(10:57:50 PM) bradass87: he bought me a dozen roses, and i bought us matching equality bracelets to wear

(10:58:02 PM) bradass87: for v-day

(10:58:12 PM) ZJ: aww, that's sweet

(10:58:31 PM) bradass87: lol, he didnt shave tho... drives me nuts when he doesnt shave xD

(10:58:43 PM) bradass87: http://photos-c.ak.fbcdn.net/photos-ak-snc1/v888/229/42/1370640054/n1370640054_30195476_4564.jpg

(10:58:56 PM) ZJ: he's a cutie

(10:59:08 PM) bradass87: unshaved: http://photos-e.ll.facebook.com/photos-ll-snc1/v888/229/42/1370640054/n1370640054_30193980_8080.jpg

(10:59:47 PM) bradass87: cute, but scruffy =P

(11:00:01 PM) ZJ: lol

(11:00:52 PM) bradass87: he wins the arguement tho, because his stubble isnt abrasive, whereas my 5 o'clock shadow is razorsharp

(11:02:05 PM) bradass87: rawr, he outsmarts me all to often :-)

(11:05:01 PM) bradass87: anyway, im going into semi-sleep mode, it was great talking to you, i hope we can chat again sometime, give me a message whenever, i like to keep in contact =)

(11:08:32 PM) ZJ: alright, later :)

(11:08:54 PM) bradass87: keep posting videos tho, you're onto something, btw ;-)

(11:09:13 PM) bradass87: g'night

Conversation with bradass87 at 2/22/2009 6:35:00 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(6:35:00 PM) bradass87: hi

(6:35:09 PM) ZJ: Hi

(6:35:24 PM) bradass87: are you familiar with thunderf00t

(6:35:45 PM) ZJ: isn't he that really popular atheist on youtube

(6:35:52 PM) bradass87: yes

(6:36:38 PM) bradass87: turns out he's having an issue with youtube over the votebots, and they suspended his account: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r2EAVVlg-WA>

(6:37:31 PM) ZJ: wow, did they even bother to explain why

(6:37:49 PM) bradass87: community violation

(6:38:02 PM) ZJ: what the hell is a "community violation" that could be anything

(6:38:16 PM) bradass87: exactly, watch the video, it explains

(6:47:39 PM) bradass87: concerning, huh?

(6:47:56 PM) ZJ: yeah

(7:44:05 PM) bradass87: hey

(7:44:09 PM) ZJ: sup

(7:44:20 PM) bradass87: meh, weekend is ending

(7:44:29 PM) bradass87: back to the grind...

(7:45:34 PM) bradass87: gotta get up, stand around in formation for awhile, do a little running, take a shower, and then tomorrow, i have been scheduled to requalify with the M4 at the firing range ... ugggh

(7:45:53 PM) ZJ: man, it's been years since I've used a gun

(7:46:47 PM) bradass87: its a rifled carbine, but hey, you dont get yelled at if you call it a gun xD

(7:47:03 PM) ZJ: yeah see, I don't know anything about them! :P

(7:47:18 PM) bradass87: which is good

(7:47:27 PM) bradass87: you shouldn't, you don't really need to... =)

(7:47:57 PM) ZJ: yeah, I figure if I don't need a gun, my life is going pretty well

PICK UP

(7:48:06 PM) bradass87: =)

(7:51:08 PM) bradass87: rat-tat-tat... rat-tat-tat... rat-tat-tat... tat-tat... rat-tat-tat... tat-tat... tat-tat... tat-tat

(7:51:34 PM) bradass87: its going to drive me crazy =z

(7:53:06 PM) bradass87: whats the weather like in chi?

(7:53:15 PM) ZJ: cold, it was snowing the other day

(7:53:19 PM) ZJ: now it's just freezing

(7:53:41 PM) bra gtdass87: its windy, with a light sleet

(7:54:08 PM) bradass87: lake effect drop zone: oswego, pulsaki, watertown, and fort drum

(7:54:18 PM) bradass87: 180 inches this year :eyeroll:

(8:24:30 PM) bradass87: what you up to now ?

(8:26:40 PM) ZJ: oh nothing much

(8:27:08 PM) bradass87: =)

(8:45:25 PM) bradass87: i give up, im bored... =P

(8:45:39 PM) ZJ: yeah I'm trying to get a python program to work

(8:45:46 PM) bradass87: eek =L

(8:46:21 PM) bradass87: never been a big fan of python, had mucho problemo with memory leaks

(8:46:42 PM) bradass87: doesn't benchmark well for production either

(8:47:58 PM) bradass87: stackless python was a good fork, imho

(8:48:15 PM) ZJ: yeah I don't really know anything about any of that I'm just learning it

(8:48:50 PM) bradass87: gotchya... what you learning it for? nothing specific i take it?

(8:48:59 PM) ZJ: yeah no real reason just for the hell of it

(8:49:12 PM) bradass87: any current direction? what you trying to do?

(8:49:34 PM) ZJ: I'm just playing around with it, currently using some really basic genetic algorithms

(8:49:42 PM) bradass87: i shee

(8:51:16 PM) bradass87: i last used python at zoto... zoto runs AJAX front-end, PHP mediator, Python organizer for the Database and its BLOB image data

(8:51:31 PM) bradass87: ImageMagick for manipulation of the images

(8:52:49 PM) bradass87: 2.6.1?

(8:53:49 PM) ZJ: yeah, something like that

(8:54:04 PM) bradass87: windows binary?

(8:54:13 PM) ZJ: yeah

(8:54:38 PM) bradass87: k

(8:55:04 PM) ZJ: I have cygwin but it's kind of pointless since python on windows is like, the same thing

(8:55:19 PM) bradass87: cygwin kills memory

(8:55:41 PM) ZJ: open the python interpreter in cygwin, or in windows, it all seems to work the same

(8:56:00 PM) bradass87: yes, but... cygwin runs it slower than the windows native

(8:56:52 PM) bradass87: when writing production software, speed and memory usage are the ultimate achilles heel

(9:02:47 PM) bradass87: my computer just did a HARD crash, not even bluescreen, just went black and froze up (caps lock light didnt blink when key was pressed)

(9:03:05 PM) ZJ: I used to see that happen when it overheated

(9:03:43 PM) bradass87: i was installing the py interp

(9:07:04 PM) bradass87: ok, went fine this time

(9:08:44 PM) bradass87: okies, im going to grab vim now

(9:10:05 PM) bradass87: lol, i haven't played around with programming for awhile ^_^

(9:10:13 PM) ZJ: I tried figuring out vim

(9:10:23 PM) ZJ: but there wasn't really much point to it

(9:10:25 PM) ZJ: since I have scite

(9:11:37 PM) bradass87: doesnt matter, some people will be emacs, some will be vim... im just a native vimmer

(9:11:55 PM) bradass87: i never have to touch the mouse with vim

(9:12:54 PM) bradass87: i feel like my inner child is coming out all of a sudden

(9:15:48 PM) bradass87: can you throw me what you got =o ?

(9:16:38 PM) ZJ: what, scite?

(9:16:47 PM) bradass87: no, what you're working on =)

(9:16:58 PM) ZJ: I'm only working on it because... it's not working right

(9:17:10 PM) ZJ: it's ridiculously bad, I'd be embarrassed for anyone else to see it

(9:17:22 PM) bradass87: im not one to critique

(9:18:01 PM) bradass87: im fascinated

(9:18:17 PM) ZJ: I need to get it in order first

(9:26:13 PM) bradass87: whats it doing?

(9:26:33 PM) ZJ: failing to evolve properly

(9:26:55 PM) ZJ: I made a class for it when previously it was just an assortment of functions, but I've obviously messed something up in the process

(9:27:40 PM) bradass87: ah yes, going from a random set of loosely connected functions to an OOP method, not pretty

(9:27:57 PM) bradass87: still got the assortment of functions?

(9:28:17 PM) ZJ: somewhere around here

(9:28:30 PM) bradass87: backup, dear, backup =)

(9:28:54 PM) bradass87: i usually try and move stuff over one function at a time... tho you cant always do that

(9:32:06 PM) bradass87: :twiddles thumbs:

(9:35:51 PM) bradass87: print "rawr!"

(9:36:52 PM) bradass87: ok, ill stop annoying you

(9:37:00 PM) ZJ: lol

(9:37:34 PM) bradass87: i just want to help, you remind me of... well... me xD

(9:38:01 PM) ZJ: I think this program is beyond rescue, better to start from scratch literally sketching out every step of it as a flowchart

(9:38:08 PM) ZJ: right now it's a helpless entanglement of confusion

(9:38:39 PM) bradass87: heehee, thats what i thought when i reverse-engineered my first content management system, php-nuke

(9:39:07 PM) bradass87: how many lines is it?

(9:39:30 PM) ZJ: like 200, haha

(9:39:34 PM) ZJ: I'm new at this

(9:40:14 PM) bradass87: >whistle< phew... thats a whole 200?

(9:40:31 PM) ZJ: without braces like php and c, there are fewer wasted lines

(9:40:41 PM) bradass87: i knowzit :-)

(9:40:55 PM) bradass87: i remember when 200 lines of anything sounded like a lot

(9:41:15 PM) bradass87: i was like, 9... qbasic

(9:42:34 PM) bradass87: i never got the whole flowchart thing...

(9:42:58 PM) bradass87: probably why i never really got the whole using arithmetic to solve algebra either

(9:45:04 PM) bradass87: im not trying to be fecicious, i just have a wild curiosity and i love to help people

(9:47:54 PM) bradass87: have you already started from scratch?

(9:48:22 PM) ZJ: twice, lol

(9:49:14 PM) bradass87: is it built around a formula?

(9:49:36 PM) ZJ: hardly

(9:49:45 PM) ZJ: if you can call all of this a formula

(9:49:50 PM) ZJ: formula makes me think of math

(9:49:55 PM) ZJ: there isn't much math to this

(9:50:19 PM) bradass87: all programs are math =)

(9:50:37 PM) ZJ: in terms of shunting symbols around, yeah

(9:51:43 PM) bradass87: is it a continuous loop

(9:51:54 PM) ZJ: only until it finds the best answer

(9:52:12 PM) bradass87: 20 questions =P

(9:52:51 PM) bradass87: is it built on a concept by someone else?

(9:53:07 PM) ZJ: yeah, it's adapted from someone else's c++ code for a basic genetic algorithm

(9:53:37 PM) bradass87: GAGS?

(9:53:48 PM) ZJ: dunno what that means

(9:54:53 PM) ZJ: the basic concept for the one I've made is that you set a target of a specific string of bits of a certain length, you generate a population of random bitstrings to begin with, each of them are evaluated with a fitness function to see how well-adapted they are which is just how many points at which it matches the target string

(9:55:04 PM) ZJ: if it matches all of them, it wins and the whole thing is over

(9:55:21 PM) ZJ: but if none of them do, it uses crossover recombination and mutation to generate a new generation

(9:55:22 PM) bradass87: aha

(9:55:33 PM) bradass87: i see how that would work

(9:55:42 PM) ZJ: so they just get closer and closer to the target, you can actually see it happening, until one of them finally gets it right

(9:55:59 PM) bradass87: gui or cmd line?

(9:56:05 PM) bradass87: cmd i assume

(9:56:13 PM) ZJ: command line, I don't know enough python for guis yet

(9:56:27 PM) bradass87: dont

(9:57:16 PM) bradass87: but this is a c, c++ guy saying that, so i have a huge bias =D

(9:58:09 PM) bradass87: so its just a simple genetic algorithm in python :-)

(9:58:14 PM) ZJ: yeah

(9:58:32 PM) ZJ: not even really an algorithm, the bit string would supposedly be a chromosome that codes for a sequence of operations

(9:58:36 PM) ZJ: an algorithm

(9:58:42 PM) ZJ: but I haven't progressed that far yet

(9:58:52 PM) bradass87: base four?

(9:59:37 PM) ZJ: the program I copied it from used sequences of 4 bits to indicate numbers or basic arithmetic operations

(9:59:57 PM) bradass87: :-)

(10:00:06 PM) bradass87: such fun ^_^

(10:00:10 PM) bradass87: <-- crazy

(10:00:15 PM) ZJ: yeah, when it works

(10:00:35 PM) bradass87: 10000 failures are worth the success sometime

(10:02:14 PM) bradass87: y'know whats kind of silly, but practical, and potentially moneymaking, is finding prime number sequencing

(10:06:13 PM) bradass87: that was a project i did back in... late 03?

(10:06:55 PM) bradass87: finding prime numbers with past so many digits, theres a reward for finding one and confirming it

(10:08:42 PM) bradass87: looks like someone actually won that last august, with 13 million digits, UCLA

(10:10:07 PM) ZJ: oh yeah, mersenne prime search

(10:10:16 PM) bradass87: mhmm

(10:10:59 PM) bradass87: mine was written in c, it was a lot simpler than GIMPS, but clunkier and unverifiable

(10:11:50 PM) bradass87: you dabble much in crypto?

(10:11:57 PM) ZJ: not really, no

(10:12:07 PM) ZJ: I figure my information isn't important enough for anyone to steal

(10:12:30 PM) bradass87: Rijndael (AES) kicks ass =P

(10:12:49 PM) bradass87: 12 years, not been broken

(10:14:03 PM) bradass87: thats what we (the government) use

(10:14:14 PM) ZJ: yeah, I've heard about this

(10:15:04 PM) bradass87: what really sucks tho, is the fact that since, we cant break it... because we use it, but its public... so everyone else uses it...

(10:15:24 PM) bradass87: so, that causes issues

(10:16:58 PM) bradass87 is offering to send file rijndael.cpp

(10:17:09 PM) bradass87: this is my implementation of it...

(10:17:20 PM) ZJ: my file transfer doesn't work on pidgin, it just locks up the entire system

(10:17:32 PM) bradass87: ah, i shee

(10:17:34 PM) bradass87 canceled the transfer of rijndael.cpp

(10:18:09 PM) bradass87: its just a simple implementation of rijndael i made, so i could try and figure out a way to break it

(10:18:25 PM) bradass87: <-- phailz

(10:19:01 PM) bradass87: i should probably go to bed and stop bombarding you with nonsense

(10:19:08 PM) ZJ: oh, I don't mind

(10:19:37 PM) bradass87: lol, i guess my nonsense is better than someone elses nonsense

(10:22:13 PM) bradass87: 4865781f20626162791f206865782e

(10:48:06 PM) bradass87: goodnight

(10:48:17 PM) ZJ: night

Conversation with bradass87 at 2/27/2009 5:23:18 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(5:23:18 PM) bradass87: hola

(5:23:26 PM) ZJ: sup

(5:23:42 PM) bradass87: its the weekend, yay

(5:24:28 PM) bradass87: finished producing my brief for brigade staff meeting on monday, all set to chillax for two days =)

(5:24:44 PM) ZJ: cool

(5:25:17 PM) bradass87: snow is finally melting here... i can see the ground again =D

(5:25:30 PM) ZJ: we're still getting a little snow here

(5:25:58 PM) bradass87: we've had snow on the ground since thanksgiving weekend... i cried when i saw my first patch of mud

(5:26:58 PM) bradass87: so hows life ?

(5:27:05 PM) ZJ: pretty good

(5:27:09 PM) ZJ: learning tkinter

(5:27:26 PM) bradass87: fun

(5:27:48 PM) bradass87: i lost a lot of money on the market today

(5:27:58 PM) ZJ: oh dear

(5:29:35 PM) bradass87: i banked a lot of money on the possibility citigroup's government deal was going to mean bailout money for the bank, but the government wasnt going to take a preferred stake... they took a 38% preferred stake, and the already dying price dropped 40%

(5:30:27 PM) bradass87: looks like ill be holding my stake for several months, rather than a few days

(5:31:27 PM) bradass87: i did buy more citi shares while its still so low... its not going to go out of business, so the price will go up..... eventually

(5:31:38 PM) ZJ: yeah, might take a while

(5:32:10 PM) bradass87: my advice: don't play the market

(5:32:29 PM) bradass87: you can make money quickly... but you can lose it just as quick

(5:32:55 PM) ZJ: I don't have enough money to bother with that anyway :P

(5:33:23 PM) bradass87: i started with \$1500... i have about \$850 now >_>

(5:33:45 PM) ZJ: I think I had like \$13000 in stocks before this whole economy thing

(5:33:50 PM) ZJ: now it's been cut in half

(5:33:59 PM) bradass87: heh, hold on to what you got

(5:34:34 PM) bradass87: if you're already playing the game, then go ahead and BUY, BUY, BUY... it'll never be this easy and affordable to play the market

(5:35:09 PM) bradass87: im probably going to dump a good portion of my next paycheck into the market, too

(5:38:32 PM) bradass87: im getting the vibe you're an introvert ?

(5:38:56 PM) ZJ: I don't know, is that like a hard-and-fast distinction that can be determined

(5:39:21 PM) bradass87: it can be

(5:39:40 PM) bradass87: i psychoanalyze too much tho

(6:10:50 PM) bradass87: rawr!... whats going on in chi-town

(6:11:23 PM) ZJ: lol, not very much

(6:11:44 PM) bradass87: big city, lots of suburbs... c'mon, something

(6:11:59 PM) bradass87: closest thing to civilization for me is syracuse 70 miles south =P

(6:12:53 PM) ZJ: yeah, I don't go downtown much

(6:12:58 PM) ZJ: just during christmas

(6:13:07 PM) bradass87: take the opportunity

(6:13:16 PM) bradass87: i mean: TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY

(6:14:00 PM) bradass87: the streets of the downtown major cities are the most fantastic place in this country

(8:35:53 PM) bradass87: you heard about this right <http://www.silencingchristians.com/>

(8:36:04 PM) ZJ: yeah, not that I've watched it

(8:36:41 PM) bradass87: im slowly watching pieces of it, i can only take a few minutes at a time

(8:37:19 PM) ZJ: fascists with a persecution complex, what else is new

(8:38:17 PM) bradass87: flashy graphics, buzzwords, and a greener "save the environment" ethic

(8:38:47 PM) bradass87: rick warren reference in there :P

(8:39:31 PM) bradass87: a fuzzy warm and friendly fascist is still a fascist, right?

(8:39:47 PM) ZJ: fascism with a smiley face

(8:41:07 PM) bradass87: Love your family. Recycle. Kill Jews.

(7:39:00 PM) bradass87: have you seen AndromedasWake's first few vids of the "Welcome to the Universe" series yet?

(7:40:05 PM) ZJ: I haven't

(7:40:19 PM) bradass87:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M5McvNTdEAE&feature=channel_page <-- trailer

(7:40:35 PM) bradass87: http://www.youtube.com/view_play_list?p=1BCD9A77E08118F8 <-- playlist (vid 1 and 2)

(7:41:23 PM) ZJ: awesome

(7:52:55 PM) bradass87: its gorgeous =)

(2:35:53 AM) bradass87: i think im going to make my own video =)

(2:36:57 AM) ZJ: cool

(2:37:04 AM) ZJ: it's definitely worth it

(2:37:11 AM) bradass87: im downloading adobe after effects

(2:37:44 AM) bradass87: "Propensity & Intent"

(2:38:10 AM) bradass87: it'll be a history, current status of, and call for repeal of DADT...

(2:38:33 AM) bradass87: narrative rather than vlog

(2:39:08 AM) ZJ: sounds good

Conversation with bradass87 at 3/2/2009 12:53:19 AM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(12:53:19 AM) bradass87: sleep is a crutch :P

(12:58:34 AM) ZJ: I stay awake too long and then crash

(12:58:44 AM) bradass87: hee hee

(12:58:50 AM) bradass87: sounds like the life

(12:59:07 AM) bradass87: intelligent people just cant sleep these days

(12:59:18 AM) bradass87: when so much information is available all the time

(12:59:27 AM) ZJ: yeah

(12:59:57 AM) bradass87: so what are we working on tonight?

(1:00:09 AM) ZJ: watching 24 :D

(1:00:32 AM) bradass87: i think jack bauer is going to save the day, after 22 plot twists of course

(1:00:42 AM) ZJ: we'll see :P

(1:00:57 AM) bradass87: i stopped watching after season 4

(1:01:12 AM) ZJ: but that means you missed out on 5 :<

(1:01:13 AM) bradass87: and now that im living the intel life, its even less likely i will do so

(1:01:27 AM) ZJ: I love their techno jargon

(1:01:31 AM) ZJ: open up a socket!

(1:01:57 AM) bradass87: my favorite cliche in movies and television

(1:02:08 AM) bradass87: the military command room

(1:02:55 AM) bradass87: everything is so sleek and high tech, multiple screens, bright lights, and lots of space, huge amounts of it

(1:04:30 AM) bradass87: in reality, its a dimly lit room crowded to the point you cant move an inch without having to quietly say "excuse me sir" "pardon me sergeant major"... cables trip you up everywhere, papers stacked everywhere...

(1:04:58 AM) ZJ: day 1 is from 2001, it hasn't exactly aged well

(1:05:05 AM) ZJ: I forgot how big cell phones were back then

(1:05:29 AM) bradass87: i just think back to my father's motorola

(1:05:50 AM) bradass87: he gave it to me when he bought a new one when i was a kid

(1:05:59 AM) ZJ: was it the startac?

(1:06:51 AM) bradass87: it was a \$5000, 2lb brick... the biggest part was a battery... i pretended it was a machinegun, the antenna was its barrel, and the battery was its ammo clip xD

(1:07:01 AM) ZJ: hahah

(1:07:29 AM) bradass87: oh no, much older

(1:07:53 AM) ZJ: I remember my uncle had a startac, we were like "that's a phone? but it's so tiny!"

(1:08:17 AM) bradass87: http://www.oaktreeent.com/web_photos/Telephones/Motorola_Brick_Cell_Phone_web.jpg it was this !!!

(1:08:58 AM) ZJ: it would be awesome if everyone had one of those nowadays and they were always jabbering away on it in public

(1:09:18 AM) bradass87: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorola_DynaTAC

(1:09:40 AM) bradass87: lol

(1:10:38 AM) bradass87: brings back memories

(1:12:17 AM) bradass87: i had a fascination building stuff with lego, and with army stuff with green and tan soldiers... i also had hand-me-down dolls from my sister, barbie dolls...

(1:12:36 AM) bradass87: i used to take the uniforms from GI joe and put them on barbie xD

(1:12:52 AM) ZJ: legos were so cool

(1:13:53 AM) bradass87: im strange, i know

(1:14:20 AM) bradass87: i never understood the "legos" thing tho, the "s" added onto it sounds weird

(1:14:48 AM) ZJ: people like to have a way to differentiate between singular and plural

(1:14:59 AM) ZJ: lego, lego?

(1:15:02 AM) ZJ: lego, legos

(1:15:04 AM) bradass87: its plural

(1:15:07 AM) bradass87: already tho

(1:15:16 AM) ZJ: a lego then?

(1:15:25 AM) bradass87: its a brick

(1:15:35 AM) bradass87: so in a sense, its an adjective

(1:15:42 AM) bradass87: my spelling sucks this time of night

(1:15:46 AM) bradass87: adjective

(1:16:14 AM) bradass87: blah blah blah, shutup brad

(1:16:37 AM) ZJ: lol

(1:16:48 AM) bradass87: i should sleep more often

(1:17:01 AM) bradass87: but theres so much to do, and talk about, and learn

(1:17:36 AM) bradass87: i discovered something about my boyfriend tonight

(1:17:41 AM) ZJ: really?

(1:17:47 AM) bradass87: mmmm

(1:18:42 AM) bradass87: we took a quiz together, one of those think of anyone in the woods things

(1:19:28 AM) bradass87: well, when it came to who is most important to our lives, i answered with his name

(1:19:43 AM) bradass87: his response was god...

(1:19:50 AM) ZJ: oh dear

(1:20:09 AM) bradass87: awkward?

(1:20:15 AM) ZJ: quite

(1:20:33 AM) bradass87: it hasnt been a problem as of yet

(1:21:06 AM) bradass87: but i figure down the line we might have to reconcile

(1:21:31 AM) ZJ: it usually comes up at some point

(1:22:19 AM) bradass87: he's a regular churchgoer, a devout catholic, converted in his early teens, from jewish parents

(1:22:45 AM) bradass87: i was raised catholic, so i get the whole schpiel

(1:23:40 AM) bradass87: but i think this is a point where i truly dont understand him...

(1:24:14 AM) bradass87: that tells me his faith obviously means a whole lot to him

(1:24:36 AM) ZJ: why would someone leave their religion, and then join another

(1:24:50 AM) ZJ: if you've realized that one religion is false, how can you not extend that to every religion?

(1:25:06 AM) bradass87: i dont know, i dont have answers... if i did, i wouldnt be fuzzled

(1:27:04 AM) bradass87: this is the first time ive sensed a problem... i just hope itll be okay, because i love him

(1:27:36 AM) ZJ: I'm sure you two can work through it

(1:27:51 AM) bradass87: mmmm,

(1:28:15 AM) bradass87: it certainly caught me off guard tho

(1:28:28 AM) bradass87: since i place value on people first

(1:31:14 AM) bradass87: my personal value to things in order: dirt/rocks/ice, single-celled organisms, plants, man-made objects, various animals, mammalian animals, people

(1:31:29 AM) ZJ: that makes sense

(1:31:35 AM) ZJ: gods wouldn't even enter the picture for me

(1:31:42 AM) bradass87: me either

(1:31:59 AM) ZJ: it's important only in the sense of the effects that the concept has on people

(1:32:51 AM) bradass87: it just felt, weird... being his boyfriend, being in love with him, and feeling he is the most important person in the world to me, and then he places his faith above me

(1:34:41 AM) bradass87: as you can tell, it bothers me a little... >_>

(1:34:50 AM) ZJ: yeah

(1:35:05 AM) ZJ: religion messes people up

(1:35:14 AM) ZJ: it corrupts their priorities in life

(1:37:33 AM) bradass87: ive asked him about it before... he's nice about it, and he knows im far, far, from religous... but you're right, ive asked him about how he can reconcile his ways with his beliefs and he explains it in terms of "faith" and "feeling god"... i just shrugged these off

(1:52:14 AM) bradass87: im sure jack bauer is doing some amazing stuff... teleporting across los angeles in minutes

(1:52:40 AM) ZJ: someone actually made a site to calculate that

(1:52:51 AM) ZJ: where he was, where he was going, how long it took to get there

(1:52:57 AM) ZJ: and they would make realistic maps of this

(1:53:06 AM) ZJ: at times he exceeded 600 mph

(1:58:36 AM) bradass87: i knew a man who was with 1st SFOD-D, commonly referred to as "Delta Force"

(1:58:47 AM) bradass87: scariest man i ever met

(2:00:20 AM) bradass87: he would appear and disappear, hear and see stuff like where the hell did you find that out at, jump over fences without a sound

(2:00:23 AM) bradass87: just crazy stuff

(2:01:03 AM) bradass87: he had a combat knife with him at all times, he would throw it at wood and make it stick inside to scare you

(2:01:26 AM) bradass87: i know liars and fakes, but this guy was holy shit

(2:02:59 AM) bradass87: would you call Iraq and Afghanistan wars?

(2:03:20 AM) ZJ: not like, a WWII kind of war or anything

(2:03:29 AM) ZJ: depends on the criteria for war

(2:03:39 AM) bradass87: i was just thinking about how we refer to them as wars, commonly

(2:03:53 AM) bradass87: would say that there is a "war" in mexico?

(2:04:15 AM) bradass87: even though, more casualties from drug cartel related violence are occurring there

(2:04:32 AM) ZJ: hmm

(2:04:37 AM) ZJ: I'm not sure, really

(2:04:45 AM) ZJ: for either, you could use the more generic term conflict

(2:04:45 AM) bradass87: i know, its weird

(2:05:12 AM) bradass87: i was just thinking about that this morning..

(2:05:46 AM) bradass87: we've been watching carefully

(2:06:09 AM) bradass87: since its in our back yard, of course

(2:06:36 AM) bradass87: Sinaloa, Gulf, Los Zetas,

(2:07:39 AM) bradass87: 6000 killed last year, and thats not the ACTUAL total >nudge<

(2:14:31 AM) bradass87: oh fuck, i should sleep

(2:14:35 AM) bradass87: gn'ight

(2:14:38 AM) bradass87: g'night

(2:14:43 AM) ZJ: gnight

Conversation with bradass87 at 3/8/2009 6:05:59 PM on ZJemptv (aim)

(6:05:59 PM) bradass87: do you know latin?

(6:09:24 PM) ZJ: not really, no

(6:18:09 PM) bradass87: trying to learn... i am linguistically challenged

(6:18:34 PM) ZJ: yeah I took a couple years of it like... 7 years ago

(6:18:37 PM) ZJ: but I forgot it

(6:19:05 PM) bradass87: conjugations... declinations or something like that... my head is about to explode

(6:20:16 PM) bradass87: puer, puella, vir, femina...

(6:20:25 PM) bradass87: thats my knowledge in a nutshell :-)

(6:20:58 PM) bradass87: pueri, puellae, viri, feminae... just doubled my knowledge

(2:36:56 AM) bradass87: hi

(2:37:01 AM) ZJ: sup

(2:37:18 AM) bradass87: heh, went to sleep early, and i woke up in the middle of the night... yay?

(2:37:29 AM) ZJ: lol I hate when that happens

(2:37:48 AM) bradass87: my head is spinning

(2:38:18 AM) bradass87: >sigh<

(2:38:40 AM) bradass87: ive got foreign affairs on my mind constantly now...

(2:39:31 AM) bradass87: mexico's spiralling violence, pakistan's instability, north korea's rhetorical posturing... blah blah blah

(2:40:20 AM) bradass87: one of the bad parts of the job, having to think about bad stuff

(2:40:48 AM) ZJ: I've just been catching up on 24... I suppose it's like foreign affairs for complete idiots

(2:41:33 AM) bradass87: hehehe... well, the jason bourne club isnt as fun as television and movies make it out to be

(2:42:00 AM) bradass87: just read a state department release...

(2:42:49 AM) bradass87: keep a smile on your face, and a knife behind your back

(2:44:08 AM) bradass87: im going to boston this weekend, that might put my mind at ease for at least a moment

(2:45:07 AM) ZJ: I've never been to boston, is it nice

(2:46:28 AM) bradass87: its lovely... i spend a lot of time in the college portions with my boyfriend... he goes to brandeis in Waltham, Mass... we go to Cambridge a lot when im there, where Harvard and MIT are

Conversation with bradass87 at 3/22/2009 11:20:16 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(11:20:16 PM) bradass87: hello

(11:22:37 PM) ZJ: sup

(11:22:49 PM) bradass87: late night...

(11:23:32 PM) ZJ: indeed

(11:24:31 PM) bradass87: im getting back into my programmer mode, albeit not deeply

(11:26:35 PM) bradass87: **im working on an Incident Tracker for my unit, to update the current one we have from the unit's last deployment**

(11:27:39 PM) bradass87: <http://www.designerbrad.com/its/index.php>

(11:28:02 PM) bradass87: it gives me a chance to play with php/mysql/ajax

(11:30:20 PM) ZJ: nifty

(11:31:19 PM) bradass87: its coming along nicely so far, i figure

(11:31:34 PM) bradass87: heh, none of it is usable at all

Conversation with bradass87 at 5/3/2009 8:29:34 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(8:29:34 PM) bradass87: in DC =D

(8:29:59 PM) bradass87: hi, btw

(8:34:47 PM) ZJ: hi

(8:36:36 PM) bradass87: taking classes in the day, playing politics in the evening

(8:36:40 PM) bradass87: i love this town

(8:38:09 PM) bradass87: im attending two major events... a gavin newsom gubernatorial fundraiser, then a stonewall democrats capitol champions thingie

(8:38:33 PM) ZJ: sweet

(8:39:11 PM) bradass87: ive got a photo scheduled will gavin newsom, and ill be hobnobbing with congressional folk at the other event

(8:39:16 PM) bradass87: *with

(8:39:54 PM) bradass87: ill be sure to bring up issues regarding religion and homophobisa

(8:40:07 PM) bradass87: *phobia

Conversation with bradass87 at 8/1/2009 8:59:01 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(8:59:01 PM) bradass87: howdiddly

(8:59:30 PM) ZJ: sup

(8:59:51 PM) bradass87: not much

(9:00:12 PM) bradass87: i got back from ft polk recently

(9:00:29 PM) ZJ: cool

(9:00:45 PM) bradass87: what have you been up to

(9:01:08 PM) ZJ: right now I'm having a live show on blogtv

(9:01:26 PM) bradass87: oh wow...

(9:01:56 PM) bradass87: how long are you doing that for?

(9:02:05 PM) ZJ: for the next 11 hours or so

(9:03:30 PM) bradass87: ah, i shee... i found the link, its connecting now

(9:04:20 PM) bradass87: seem to be getting a lot of harassment =L

(9:04:33 PM) ZJ: oh, they're always like that

(9:06:23 PM) bradass87: i used to do a webcam show a few years ago... no-one watched of course

(9:09:01 PM) bradass87: where is everyone chattering to you from?

(9:09:14 PM) ZJ: <http://www.blogtv.com/people/ZJemptv>

(9:09:19 PM) ZJ: there is a box on the right side

(9:09:56 PM) bradass87: had to refresh... i guess the page was broken

(9:13:31 PM) bradass87: i briefed the 2-10 Brigade Combat Team (BCT), Colonel Miller about 6 times during JRTC in Louisiana on a classified webcam... of course it was buggy as all hell

(9:13:39 PM) bradass87: my bad

(9:13:42 PM) ZJ: no problem

(9:13:45 PM) ZJ: this lags like hell too

(9:13:51 PM) ZJ: because my system is slow

(9:19:14 PM) bradass87: sorry to AIM again: what do you plan on doing jobwise over the course of the next 2 years?

(9:19:29 PM) ZJ: probably get a job at kmart or something

(9:19:51 PM) bradass87: are you sure about that?

(9:20:36 PM) ZJ: no, I might end up at walgreens...

(9:21:47 PM) bradass87: hmm... how about public relations?

(9:24:33 PM) bradass87: you have talent

(9:24:41 PM) ZJ: in public relations?

(9:25:08 PM) bradass87: you're online with 66 viewers... you make a lot of open and honest videos

[...]

(9:41:24 PM) bradass87: i'd like to hire you / work with you in the future

(9:41:47 PM) ZJ: really?

(9:42:10 PM) bradass87: yes

(9:45:32 PM) bradass87: you probably think im crazy =P

(9:45:44 PM) ZJ: not necessarily :P

(9:46:22 PM) bradass87: indeed you are

(9:47:53 PM) bradass87: how have you been supporting yourself, financially?

(9:50:19 PM) ZJ: currently I'm living with my parents and doing odd jobs regarding technology

(9:56:00 PM) bradass87: im not sure how my life is going to pan out over the next 26 months...

(9:57:11 PM) bradass87: 2 months pre-deployment, 12 months of iraq... and another 12 months of recovery and garrison... all assuming i dont get discharged under DADT... but the moment i leave the military, im planning on breaking out in all directions

(9:57:46 PM) ZJ: man, stay safe in iraq

(10:01:26 PM) bradass87: im an analyst, i shadow a brigade commander... also, the shia majority in the location we are going doesn't want to screw around with the US... theyre stockpiling fresh weapons... because the moment they leave, they plan on removing sunnis out of the region to the southeast and northeast of baghdad

(10:02:01 PM) bradass87: im trying to figure out a way to prevent a civil war the second we leave

(10:02:47 PM) ZJ: that sounds very bad

(10:03:22 PM) bradass87: if you're busy, i can leave you alone

(10:03:47 PM) ZJ: no, go ahead

(10:08:50 PM) bradass87: i can provide you with some training / support over the next few months for technical matters... if you would like...

[...] damn shift tab wont let me finish

(10:11:58 PM) bradass87: *shift return

(10:16:28 PM) bradass87: i hope im not creeping you out

(10:16:34 PM) ZJ: of course not

(10:49:40 PM) bradass87: have you been to the guitar center on N Halsted?

(10:49:57 PM) ZJ: I've been to a guitar center but I suck at directions so it may have been that one

(10:50:48 PM) bradass87: haha, the only other one is in Gary someplace... so yes that was it... i worked there for a brief period of time during my travels in a 1992 nissan pickup

(10:51:02 PM) ZJ: I see

(10:52:01 PM) bradass87: any interest in an AJAX driven blog / content management system

(10:52:19 PM) ZJ: I've done CMSes but not with ajax

(10:53:26 PM) bradass87: ive built an XML-RPC client / server engine, which im currently using for the brigade event tracking system

(10:54:20 PM) bradass87: its a mishmash of freetext data management, geospatial data management, and statistical data

(10:55:37 PM) bradass87: i get this feeling like all of it has business potential, but im stuck here >sigh<

(11:04:07 PM) bradass87: im enjoying your debates =)

(11:13:49 PM) bradass87: <http://swisharmy.wordpress.com/> boyfriend's blog

(11:19:00 PM) bradass87: brian green - elegant universe -- great resource

(11:19:05 PM) bradass87: on string theory

Conversation with bradass87 at 8/7/2009 10:30:22 PM on ZJemtpv (aim)

(10:30:22 PM) bradass87: hello again

(10:30:31 PM) ZJ: hi

(10:30:37 PM) bradass87: what you up to?

(10:32:04 PM) bradass87: >ahem>

(10:32:10 PM) ZJ: probably gonna make some food, I haven't eaten all day

(10:32:12 PM) bradass87: sorry, pressed wrong button somewhere

(10:32:22 PM) ZJ: but I did wake up only a couple hours ago

(10:32:32 PM) bradass87: fun fun

(10:32:41 PM) bradass87: i took a nap earlier

(10:33:11 PM) bradass87: >sigh<

(10:34:59 PM) bradass87: i dont mean to sound overdramatic, but im quite lonely

(10:37:31 PM) ZJ: aww

(10:37:42 PM) bradass87: im okay

Conversation with bradass87 at 8/8/2009 1:55:17 AM on ZJemptv (aim)

(1:55:17 AM) bradass87: are you familiar with meyers-briggs?

(1:55:27 AM) ZJ: the personality types? vaguely yes

(1:55:33 AM) bradass87: do you know yours?

(1:56:04 AM) ZJ: I think I was ISTJ last time I checked

(1:56:22 AM) bradass87: <-- ENTJ

(2:01:12 AM) bradass87: blah -- i wish there were something to do

(2:03:23 AM) bradass87: everyone is asleep =L

Conversation with bradass87 at 8/10/2009 1:59:32 AM on ZJemptv (aim)

(1:59:31 AM) bradass87: hello again =D

(1:59:43 AM) ZJ: sup

(1:59:48 AM) bradass87: blah

(1:59:56 AM) bradass87: another late night

(2:00:03 AM) ZJ: yeah, same

(2:00:27 AM) bradass87: at least you're an hour behind me

(2:01:39 AM) bradass87: do you know of "kalamazoo, michigan" ?

(2:01:54 AM) ZJ: I've heard of the place

(2:02:17 AM) bradass87: lol, i might be going there in the next month or so...

(2:02:40 AM) bradass87: its... out there

(2:02:51 AM) bradass87: but i guess im in the middle of nowhere as well

(2:04:03 AM) bradass87: what do you think of the olsen-boies lawsuit thing

(2:04:19 AM) ZJ: I don't know if it's the best strategy

(2:04:30 AM) ZJ: it seems like they could be risking a lot

(2:04:35 AM) bradass87: mmmm

(2:04:59 AM) bradass87: im thinking it has a whole lot to do with ego

(2:05:31 AM) ZJ: it just seems weird olson would be involved with something like that

(2:05:58 AM) bradass87: indeed... im very skeptical

(2:06:27 AM) bradass87: the good news is that the case would be withdrawn if prop 8 were to be repealed in 2010

(2:06:53 AM) ZJ: are they waiting until 2012, though

(2:07:25 AM) bradass87: i dont honestly know... its all a big grassroots mess

(2:11:26 AM) bradass87: no leadership

(2:11:33 AM) ZJ: yeah

(2:12:04 AM) bradass87: id love to take the reins >=D

Conversation with bradass87 at 8/11/2009 12:58:07 AM on ZJemptv (aim)

(12:58:07 AM) bradass87: <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-6217214475742003000>
very interesting... "how to start a cult" -- very very similar to basic training



FINAL REPORT

GUANTANAMO REVIEW TASK FORCE

January 22, 2010

Department of Justice

Department of Defense

Department of State

Department of Homeland Security

**Office of the Director
of National Intelligence**

Joint Chiefs of Staff

DEFENSE EXHIBIT 5 for identification
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On January 22, 2009, the President issued Executive Order 13492, calling for a prompt and comprehensive interagency review of the status of all individuals currently detained at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and requiring the closure of the detention facilities there. The Executive Order was based on the finding that the appropriate disposition of all individuals detained at Guantanamo would further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice.

One year after the issuance of the Executive Order, the review ordered by the President is now complete. After evaluating all of the detainees, the review participants have decided on the proper disposition—transfer, prosecution, or continued detention—of all 240 detainees subject to the review.

Each of these decisions was reached by the unanimous agreement of the agencies responsible for the review: the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Review Process

To implement the President's order, the Attorney General, as the coordinator of the review, established the Guantanamo Review Task Force and a senior-level Review Panel. The Task Force was responsible for assembling and examining relevant information on the Guantanamo detainees and making recommendations on their proper dispositions. The Review Panel, consisting of officials with delegated authority from their respective agencies to decide the disposition of each detainee, reviewed the Task Force's recommendations and made disposition decisions on a rolling basis. Where the Review Panel did not reach consensus, or where higher-level review was appropriate, the agency heads ("Principals") named in the Executive Order determined the proper disposition of the detainee.

Key features of the review process included:

- **Comprehensive Interagency Review.** The Task Force consisted of more than 60 career professionals, including intelligence analysts, law enforcement agents, and attorneys, drawn from the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other agencies within the intelligence community.
- **Rigorous Examination of Information.** The Task Force assembled large volumes of information from across the government relevant to determining the proper disposition of each detainee. Task Force members examined this information critically, giving careful consideration to the threat posed by the detainee, the reliability of the underlying information, and the interests of national security.

- **Unanimous Decision-Making by Senior Officials.** Based on the Task Force's evaluations and recommendations, senior officials representing each agency responsible for the review reached unanimous determinations on the appropriate disposition for all detainees. In the large majority of cases, the Review Panel was able to reach a consensus. Where the Review Panel was not able to reach a unanimous decision—or when additional review was appropriate—the Principals met to determine the proper disposition.

Results of the Review

The decisions reached on the 240 detainees subject to the review are as follows:

- **126 detainees** were approved for transfer. To date, 44 of these detainees have been transferred from Guantanamo to countries outside the United States.
- **44 detainees** over the course of the review were referred for prosecution either in federal court or a military commission, and **36 of these detainees** remain the subject of active cases or investigations. The Attorney General has announced that the government will pursue prosecutions against six of these detainees in federal court and will pursue prosecutions against six others in military commissions.
- **48 detainees** were determined to be too dangerous to transfer but not feasible for prosecution. They will remain in detention pursuant to the government's authority under the Authorization for Use of Military Force passed by Congress in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001. Detainees may challenge the legality of their detention in federal court and will periodically receive further review within the Executive Branch.
- **30 detainees** from Yemen were designated for "conditional" detention based on the current security environment in that country. They are not approved for repatriation to Yemen at this time, but may be transferred to third countries, or repatriated to Yemen in the future if the current moratorium on transfers to Yemen is lifted and other security conditions are met.

Looking Ahead

With the completion of the review, an essential component of the effort to close the Guantanamo detention facilities has been accomplished. Beyond the review, additional work remains to be done to implement the review decisions and to resolve other issues relating to detainees. The Task Force has ensured that its analyses of the detainees and the information collected in the course of the review are properly preserved to assist in the resolution of these issues going forward.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Background	1
III.	The President's Executive Order.....	2
IV.	Implementing the Executive Order: The Guantanamo Review Task Force	3
	A. Establishment of the Task Force	3
	B. Task Force Structure.....	3
	C. Guantanamo Review Panel.....	4
	D. Task Force Information Collection	5
	E. Review Phases	6
V.	Detainee Review Guidelines	7
	A. Transfer Guidelines	7
	B. Prosecution Guidelines	7
	C. Detention Guidelines	8
	D. Review of Information	9
VI.	Results of the Review.....	9
	A. Overview of Decisions	9
	B. Overview of the Guantanamo Detainee Population	13
VII.	Transfer Decisions.....	15
	A. Background.....	15
	B. Decisions.....	16
	C. Yemeni Detainees	18
VIII.	Prosecution Decisions	19
	A. Background.....	19
	B. Decisions.....	20
	C. Detainees Who Cannot Be Prosecuted	22
IX.	Detention Decisions	23
	A. Background.....	23
	B. Decisions.....	23
	C. Continued Reviews.....	25
X.	Conditional Detention Decisions: Yemeni Detainees	25
XI.	Diplomatic Efforts	26
XII.	Conclusion	28

I. Introduction

An essential component of the President's order calling for the closure of the detention facilities at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base was the initiation of a new and rigorous interagency review of all individuals detained there. The purpose of the review was to collect and examine information from across the government to determine which detainees the United States should transfer or release from custody, prosecute, or otherwise lawfully detain.

This review is now complete. After carefully considering each case, the agencies responsible for the review—the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and Joint Chiefs of Staff—have unanimously agreed on the proper disposition of all 240 detainees subject to the review. While there remain other steps outside the scope of the review that must be taken before the detention facilities at Guantanamo can be closed, the completion of the review fulfills a central element of the President's order.

This report describes the process by which the review was conducted over the past year, the decisions resulting from the review, and the progress made toward implementing those decisions.

II. Background

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States was faced with the question of what to do with individuals captured in connection with military operations in Afghanistan or in other counterterrorism operations overseas. Starting in January 2002, the military began transferring a number of these individuals to the detention facilities at Guantanamo. By the end of 2002, 632 detainees had been brought to Guantanamo. In 2003, 117 additional detainees were brought to the base, with 10 more detainees added in 2004, 14 detainees in 2006, five detainees in 2007, and one detainee in 2008. Since 2002, a total of 779 individuals have been detained at Guantanamo in connection with the war against al-Qaida, the Taliban, and associated forces.

From 2002 through 2008, most of the individuals detained at Guantanamo were transferred or released from U.S. custody, with the vast majority being repatriated to their home countries and others resettled in third countries willing to receive them. Of the 779 individuals detained at Guantanamo, approximately 530—almost 70 percent—were transferred or released from U.S. custody prior to 2009. The countries to which these detainees were transferred include Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Libya, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia (Somaliland), Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and Yemen.

By January 20, 2009, the population of detainees at Guantanamo had been reduced to 242. Of the 242 remaining detainees, 59 had been approved for transfer by the prior administration and were awaiting implementation of their transfers.

III. The President's Executive Order

On January 22, 2009, the President issued an Executive Order requiring the closure of the detention facilities at Guantanamo within one year. Noting the length of the detentions and the significant concerns they had raised both within the United States and internationally, the President determined that the "prompt and appropriate disposition of the individuals currently detained at Guantanamo and closure of the facilities in which they are detained would further the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice."

Accordingly, the President ordered the Executive Branch to conduct a prompt and comprehensive interagency review of the factual and legal bases for the continued detention of all individuals remaining at Guantanamo. The President ordered that the review be coordinated by the Attorney General and conducted with the full cooperation and participation of the Secretary of Defense, Secretary of State, Secretary of Homeland Security, Director of National Intelligence, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The first task given to the review participants under the Executive Order was to assemble, to the extent reasonably practicable, all information in the possession of the federal government pertaining to any individual then detained at Guantanamo and relevant to determining his proper disposition.

The Executive Order then set forth the following framework for the review participants to follow in determining the disposition of each detainee:

- First, on a rolling basis and as promptly as possible, determine whether it is possible to transfer or release the detainee consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and, if so, whether and how the Secretary of Defense may effect the detainee's transfer or release;
- Second, with respect to any detainee not approved for transfer or release, determine whether the federal government should seek to prosecute the detainee for any offenses he may have committed, including whether it is feasible to prosecute such individual in a court established pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution (*i.e.*, federal court); and
- Third, with respect to any detainee whose disposition is not achieved through transfer, release, or prosecution, select other lawful means, consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice, for the disposition of the detainee.

The Executive Order further directed that the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and other review participants work to effect promptly the release or transfer of all individuals for whom release or transfer is possible, and that the Secretary of State expeditiously pursue and direct such negotiations and diplomatic efforts with foreign governments as are necessary and appropriate to implement the order.

Finally, the Executive Order required that any individuals who remained in detention at Guantanamo at the time of the closure of the detention facilities be returned to their home country, released, transferred to a third country, or transferred to another United States detention facility in a manner consistent with law and the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States.

IV. Implementing the Executive Order: The Guantanamo Review Task Force

A. Establishment of the Task Force

To implement the Executive Order, the Attorney General established the Guantanamo Review Task Force and appointed an Executive Director of the Task Force on February 20, 2009. The Task Force was charged with assembling and reviewing relevant information on the Guantanamo detainees and making recommendations to senior-level officials on the proper disposition of each detainee pursuant to the framework set forth in the Executive Order. To ensure that the expertise and perspectives of each participating agency were brought to bear on the review process, the Task Force was established as an interagency entity. Further, to maximize collaboration and exchange of information among Task Force members, all Task Force staff were located together in a secure facility, on a single floor devoted to Task Force work, and connected electronically through a stand-alone classified network.

B. Task Force Structure

With the assistance of the participating agencies, the Task Force assembled a staff of over 60 career professionals, drawn from the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Central Intelligence Agency, and National Counterterrorism Center. Included in this wide range of representatives were senior military officers, federal prosecutors, FBI agents, intelligence analysts and officers, military prosecutors and investigators, national security lawyers, civil litigators, paralegals, and administrative assistants. During their tenure at the Task Force, these staff members worked full-time on the Task Force review.

The Task Force staff was initially organized into two review teams. The transfer team was responsible for evaluating whether detainees could be transferred or released consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States.¹

¹ The term "release" is used to mean release from confinement without the need for continuing security measures in the receiving country, while the term "transfer" is used to mean release from confinement subject to appropriate security measures.

The team primarily evaluated the degree of threat posed by the detainee to U.S. national security, whether the threat could be mitigated through appropriate security measures, and the potential destination countries where it appeared possible to safely transfer the detainee. The transfer team was composed of representatives from each agency listed in the Executive Order.

The prosecution team was responsible for recommending whether the government should seek to prosecute certain detainees in either federal court or the military commission system. The prosecution team was staffed predominantly by experienced federal prosecutors, investigative agents, and criminal appellate specialists from the Department of Justice,² as well as military commission prosecutors and investigative agents from the Department of Defense.

The work of the transfer and prosecution teams often overlapped, and the two teams worked in close coordination over the course of the review. As described below, after an initial review of all the detainees, the transfer and prosecution teams merged to conduct a further review of detainees whose cases had been deferred during the initial review.

The interagency makeup of the review teams was designed to ensure that all relevant agency viewpoints—including military, intelligence, homeland security, diplomatic, and law enforcement—were considered in the review process. Thus, proposed recommendations for transfer or continued detention were drafted, reviewed, and vigorously discussed in group deliberations by representatives of each of the participating agencies. After these extensive discussions on each detainee, any dissenting views of the agency representatives were noted in the recommendations or otherwise made known to the Review Panel.

C. Guantanamo Review Panel

The Task Force's recommendations, which contained detailed classified assessments of each detainee, were submitted on a rolling basis to the interagency Guantanamo Review Panel. The Review Panel was established in February 2009 along with the Task Force and was composed of senior-level officials from each of the agencies identified in the Executive Order.³ Review Panel members were delegated authority from their respective agency heads ("Principals") to decide the disposition of each detainee. Review Panel members were also responsible for ensuring that their respective agencies made relevant information in their possession available to the Task Force and

² Specifically, federal prosecutors on the Task Force were drawn from United States Attorneys' Offices in the Southern District of New York, Eastern District of New York, Western District of New York, District of Columbia, Eastern District of Virginia, Central District of California, Northern District of California, and District of Maine, and from the Counterterrorism Section of the National Security Division in the Department of Justice.

³ Senior officials from the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation also regularly attended the Review Panel meetings to further inform the decision-making process.

provided the Task Force with personnel and other resources necessary for the Task Force to complete its review within the one-year time frame mandated by the President.

Beginning in March 2009, the Review Panel met on a weekly basis to consider the recommendations of the Task Force. The Review Panel made disposition decisions only by unanimous agreement of the agencies identified in the Executive Order. Thus, each of the participating agencies had an equal voice in disposition decisions, and no decisions were made by the Review Panel over the objection of any agency. In the large majority of cases, the Review Panel was able to achieve consensus and reach decisions regarding the detainees considered. When Review Panel members did not reach consensus, or when higher-level review was appropriate, the cases were referred to the Principals for a decision. All of the cases referred to the Principals also ultimately garnered the unanimous agreement of the participating agencies.

Once a final decision was made regarding the disposition of a particular detainee, the decision was passed to the appropriate agencies for implementation. If a detainee was approved for transfer to a foreign country as a result of the review, the Department of State and Department of Defense worked together to make appropriate arrangements to effect the transfer in a manner consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, including U.S. policies concerning humane treatment. If a decision was made by the Review Panel for prosecution, the case was referred to the Department of Justice for further investigation and review under a joint protocol established by the Department of Justice and Department of Defense to determine whether to pursue prosecution of the case in federal court or a military commission. The Review Panel was regularly updated on the implementation of transfer decisions and prosecution referrals, as well as any issues arising out of the implementation of these decisions requiring further interagency consideration.

D. Task Force Information Collection

In accordance with the Executive Order, the Task Force's initial responsibility was to collect all government information, to the extent reasonably practicable, relevant to determining the proper disposition of each detainee. The government did not have a preexisting, consolidated repository of such information. Rather, each federal agency stored information concerning Guantanamo detainees in its own systems, consistent with its particular mission and operating protocols.

Accordingly, soon after it was formed, the Task Force initiated an effort to collect detainee information and make it available for review by Task Force members. As a result of this complex effort, the Task Force consolidated a large volume of information from the Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, National Security Agency, National Counterterrorism Center, Department of State, and Department of Homeland Security.

The documents assembled by the Task Force include summaries of biographic and capture information; interrogation reports from custodial interviews of the detainees;

records of Department of Defense administrative proceedings involving the detainees, *i.e.*, Combatant Status Review Tribunals and Administrative Review Board proceedings; the results of name traces run for detainees in certain intelligence databases maintained by the Central Intelligence Agency and National Security Agency; the results of name traces run for detainees in law enforcement databases maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; investigative records maintained by the Office of Military Commissions–Prosecution (“OMC”) and Criminal Investigative Task Force within the Department of Defense; records assembled by the Department of Justice for purposes of defending habeas litigation brought by detainees to challenge their detention; recidivism assessments concerning former detainees; finished intelligence products on the detainee population and on general topics of interest to the Task Force’s work; and information concerning potential destination countries for detainees approved for transfer or release. The Task Force also accepted written submissions made on behalf of individual detainees by their counsel or other representatives.

Additionally, the Task Force had access to a variety of external networks containing additional information on the detainees, including documentary and physical evidence recovered through counterterrorism operations, and records concerning the behavior, disciplinary infractions, and physical and mental health of the detainees during detention. Over the course of the review, the Task Force also received briefings from the intelligence community on a number of topics relevant to the review.

The review of all this information was conducted in a classified environment using secure systems.

E. Review Phases

Following an initial period to stand up the Task Force and collect detainee information, the Task Force began to review detainees on March 5, 2009. The review was conducted in two phases. During the first phase, the Task Force reviewed all 240 detainees subject to the review.⁴ In accordance with the framework set forth in the Executive Order, the purpose of the first phase of the review was to identify those detainees who could be transferred or released consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, those detainees as to whom prosecution appeared feasible, and those detainees who required further evaluation before a decision could be made on their appropriate disposition.

The purpose of the second phase of the review was to reevaluate those detainees who had been deferred during the first phase. Each detainee reviewed in the second phase was considered for transfer, prosecution, or—in the event that neither of these dispositions was deemed appropriate—continued detention pursuant to the government’s

⁴ Although there were 242 detainees at Guantanamo when the Executive Order was issued, one detainee had already been convicted and sentenced to life in the military commission system in 2008, and another detainee committed suicide in June 2009. Thus, there were 240 detainees whose dispositions were reviewed under the Executive Order.

authority under the Authorization for Use of Military Force ("AUMF") passed by Congress in response to the attacks of September 11, 2001.

V. Detainee Review Guidelines

In conducting its reviews, the Task Force followed detainee review guidelines ("Guidelines") developed specifically for the Executive Order review and approved by the Review Panel. The Guidelines set forth standards to apply in considering detainees for transfer, prosecution, or continued detention pursuant to the government's authority under the AUMF.

A. Transfer Guidelines

The Guidelines addressed three types of evaluations relevant to determining whether a detainee should be recommended for transfer or release.

The first evaluation required by the Guidelines was a threat evaluation. The Guidelines provided that a detainee should be deemed eligible for transfer if any threat he poses could be sufficiently mitigated through feasible and appropriate security measures.⁵ The Guidelines set forth a non-exclusive list of factors to be considered in evaluating the threat posed by a detainee. In applying those factors, the Task Force was instructed to consider the totality of available information regarding the detainee, and to give careful consideration to the credibility and reliability of the available information.

The second evaluation required by the Guidelines was an evaluation of potential destination (*i.e.*, receiving) countries. The Guidelines left the Task Force with discretion whether to recommend a detainee for transfer only to specified countries or under specified conditions. As with the threat evaluation, the Guidelines provided a non-exclusive set of factors by which to evaluate potential receiving countries.

The third evaluation required by the Guidelines was a legal evaluation to ensure that any detainee falling outside the government's lawful detention authority under the AUMF was recommended for transfer or release.

B. Prosecution Guidelines

The Guidelines also required cases to be evaluated by Task Force prosecutors to determine whether a federal court or military commission prosecution should be recommended for any offenses the detainees may have committed.

For the evaluation of whether a detainee should be prosecuted in federal court, the Guidelines set forth standards used by federal prosecutors across the country to determine

⁵ The Guidelines further provided that a detainee should be deemed eligible for release if he does not pose an identifiable threat to the national security of the United States. Other than the 17 Chinese Uighur detainees, who were approved for "transfer or release," no detainees were approved for "release" during the course of the review.

whether to charge a case, as set forth in the *United States Attorneys' Manual*. Consistent with these standards, the Guidelines provided that a case should be recommended for prosecution if the detainee's conduct constitutes a federal offense and the potentially available admissible evidence will probably be sufficient to obtain and sustain a conviction—unless prosecution should be declined because no substantial federal interest would be served by prosecution. Key factors in making this determination include the nature and seriousness of the offense; the detainee's culpability in connection with the offense; the detainee's willingness to cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of others; and the probable sentence or other consequences if the detainee is convicted.

For the evaluation of whether a detainee should be prosecuted in a military commission, Task Force prosecutors examined the potentially available admissible evidence and consulted closely with OMC to determine the feasibility of prosecution.

Recognizing the unique nature of these cases, the Guidelines provided that other factors were also significant in determining whether to recommend prosecution, including the need to protect classified information, such as intelligence sources and methods.

C. Detention Guidelines

In accordance with the Executive Order, the Guidelines provided that every effort should be made to ensure that all detainees who could be recommended for transfer, release, or prosecution consistent with national security and foreign policy interests and the interests of justice were recommended for such dispositions. Thus, the Guidelines provided that a detainee should be considered eligible for continued detention under the AUMF only if (1) the detainee poses a national security threat that cannot be sufficiently mitigated through feasible and appropriate security measures; (2) prosecution of the detainee by the federal government is not feasible in any forum; and (3) continued detention without criminal charges is lawful.

The Guidelines required the Task Force to consult with the Department of Justice in conducting a legal evaluation for each detainee considered for continued detention. This legal evaluation addressed both the legal basis for holding the detainee under the AUMF and the government's case for defending the detention in any habeas litigation.⁶

As the Supreme Court has held, inherent within the authorization of the AUMF to "use all necessary and appropriate force" is the power to detain any individuals who fall within the scope of the statute.⁷ As the Court observed, "by universal agreement and

⁶ The AUMF authorizes the President to "use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future attacks of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons." AUMF § 2(a).

⁷ See *Hamdi v. Rumsfeld*, 542 U.S. 507, 519 (2004) (plurality opinion); *id.* at 587 (Thomas, J.) (dissenting).

practice," the power to wage war necessarily includes the authority to capture and detain combatants in order to prevent them from "returning to the field of battle and taking up arms once again."⁸ The scope of the AUMF's detention authority extends to those persons who "planned, authorized or committed or aided" the September 11 attacks, "harbored those responsible for those attacks," or "were part of, or substantially supported, Taliban or al Qaeda forces or associated forces that are engaged in hostilities against the United States or its coalition partners."⁹ Accordingly, only detainees who satisfied this standard could be designated for continued detention.

D. Review of Information

Consistent with the Guidelines' requirement that the Task Force undertake a fresh and comprehensive evaluation of detainee information, the Task Force sought to make independent evaluations of the facts. In many instances, the Task Force largely agreed with prior threat assessments of the detainees and sometimes found additional information that further substantiated such assessments. In other instances, the Task Force found prior assessments to be overstated. Some assessments, for example, contained allegations that were not supported by the underlying source document upon which they relied. Other assessments contained conclusions that were stated categorically even though derived from uncorroborated statements or raw intelligence reporting of undetermined or questionable reliability. Conversely, in a few cases, the Task Force discovered reliable information indicating that a detainee posed a greater threat in some respects than prior assessments suggested.

Even after careful examination of the intelligence, however, it was not always possible to draw definitive conclusions regarding a detainee's past conduct. Many of the detainees were captured in active zones of combat and were not previously the targets of investigation by U.S. law enforcement authorities or the intelligence community. Much of what is known about such detainees comes from their own statements or statements made by other detainees during custodial debriefings. The Task Force sought to ensure that the Review Panel and Principals were apprised in their decision-making of any limitations of the available information.

VI. Results of the Review

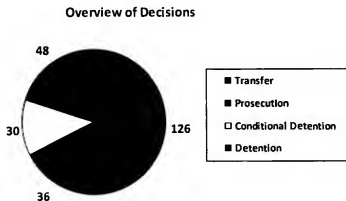
A. Overview of Decisions

By the one-year mark of January 22, 2010, the review participants reached decisions on the appropriate disposition of all 240 detainees subject to the Executive Order. In sum, 126 detainees were approved for transfer; 36 detainees were referred for

⁸ *Id.* at 518; *see also id.* at 587 (Thomas, J.) (dissenting) (same).

⁹ *See* Gov't Filing, *In re: Guantanamo Bay Detainee Litigation*, Misc. No. 08-442 (D.D.C. March 13, 2009). The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently affirmed that Guantanamo detainees who meet this standard are detainable. *See also Al-Bihani v. Obama*, --- F.3d ---, 2010 WL 10411 at *3 (D.C. Cir. Jan. 5, 2010).

prosecution;¹⁰ 48 detainees were approved for continued detention under the AUMF; and 30 detainees from Yemen were approved for “conditional” detention based on present security conditions in Yemen.



After careful deliberation, all of these decisions were reached by unanimous agreement of senior officials from each agency responsible for the review. Thus, each decision carries the approval of the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of State, Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and Joint Chiefs of Staff. A more detailed breakdown of the decisions follows.

Detainees Approved for Transfer

- 126 detainees were unanimously approved for transfer subject to appropriate security measures.
 - 63 of the 126 detainees either had been cleared for transfer by the prior administration, ordered released by a federal district court, or both.
 - 44 of the 126 detainees have been transferred to date—24 to their home countries, 18 to third countries for resettlement, and two to Italy for prosecution.
 - 82 of the 126 detainees remain at Guantanamo. Of these detainees:
 - 16 may be repatriated to their home countries (other than Yemen) consistent with U.S. policies on humane treatment. The State Department and Department of Defense are working with these countries concerning the security conditions and timing of the

¹⁰ As explained below, 44 cases were initially referred for prosecution; 36 of those cases remain the subject of active referrals.

transfers. Some of these detainees have obtained injunctions that presently bar their repatriation and cannot be repatriated until these injunctions are lifted; litigation over the injunctions is ongoing.

- 37 cannot be repatriated at this time due to humane treatment or related concerns associated with their home countries (other than Yemen). The State Department is seeking to resettle these detainees in third countries. (A small number of these detainees may be transferred to third countries for prosecution rather than resettlement.)
- 29 are from Yemen. In light of the moratorium on transfers of Guantanamo detainees to Yemen announced by the President on January 5, 2010, these detainees cannot be transferred to Yemen at this time. In the meantime, these detainees are eligible to be transferred to third countries capable of imposing appropriate security measures.

Detainees Approved for Transfer

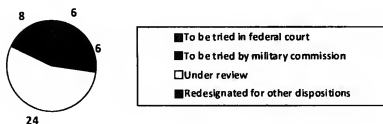


Detainees Referred for Prosecution

- Initially, 44 detainees were referred for prosecution. As a result of further evaluation of these cases (detailed below), there are now 36 detainees who remain the subject of active cases or investigations.
 - 1 detainee (Ahmed Ghailani) has been transferred to the Southern District of New York and will be tried for his alleged role in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.
 - 5 detainees will be tried in the Southern District of New York, for their alleged roles in the September 11 attacks, as announced by the Attorney General.
 - 6 detainees will be tried for offenses under the laws of war in a reformed military commission system, as announced by the Attorney General.
 - 24 detainees remain under review pursuant to the joint Department of Justice-Department of Defense protocol. No final determination has yet been made as to whether or in what forum these 24 detainees will be charged.

- 8 other detainees were initially referred for prosecution but subsequently designated for other dispositions.
 - 1 detainee was transferred pursuant to a court order in his habeas case.
 - 7 detainees were referred back to the review participants after prosecution was deemed not feasible upon further evaluation (6 were subsequently approved for continued detention under the AUMF, and 1 was approved for transfer).

Detainees Referred for Prosecution



Detainees Approved for Detention

- 48 detainees were unanimously approved for continued detention under the AUMF based on a finding that they pose a national security threat that could not be mitigated sufficiently at this time if they were to be transferred from U.S. custody.
 - The Task Force concluded as to all of these detainees that prosecution is not feasible at this time in either federal court or the military commission system.
 - At the same time, the Task Force concluded that there is a lawful basis for continuing to detain these detainees under the AUMF.

Detainees Approved for Conditional Detention

- 30 detainees from Yemen were unanimously approved for "conditional" detention based on current security conditions in Yemen.
 - After carefully considering the intelligence concerning the security situation in Yemen, and reviewing each detainee on a case-by-case basis, the review participants selected a group of 30 Yemeni detainees who pose a lower threat than the 48 detainees designated for continued detention under the AUMF, but who should not be among the first groups of transfers to Yemen even if the current moratorium on such transfers is lifted.
 - These 30 detainees were approved for "conditional" detention, meaning that they may be transferred if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) the

security situation improves in Yemen; (2) an appropriate rehabilitation program becomes available; or (3) an appropriate third-country resettlement option becomes available. Should any of these conditions be satisfied, however, the 29 Yemeni detainees approved for transfer would receive priority for any transfer options over the 30 Yemeni detainees approved for conditional detention.

B. Overview of the Guantanamo Detainee Population

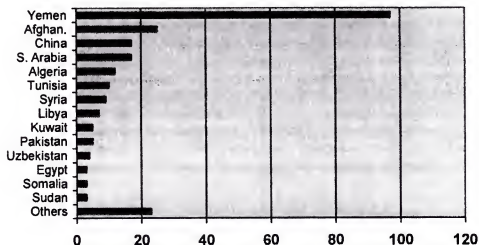
The following section provides an overview of the 240 Guantanamo detainees reviewed under the Executive Order, including their threat characteristics and more general background information, including country of origin, point of capture, and date of arrival at Guantanamo.

Threat Characteristics. As reflected in the decisions made in the review, there is a substantial degree of variation among the Guantanamo detainees from a security perspective. Although not all detainees can be neatly characterized, the following groupings provide a rough overview of the recurring threat profiles seen in the population.

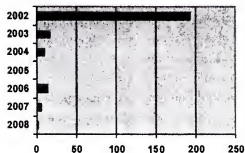
- *Leaders, operatives, and facilitators involved in terrorist plots against U.S. targets.* At the high end of the threat spectrum are leaders, planners, operatives, and facilitators within al-Qaida or associated groups who are directly implicated in terrorist plots against U.S. interests. Among the most notorious examples in this group are Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the alleged mastermind of the September 11 attacks; Ramzi bin al-Shibh, the alleged principal coordinator of the September 11 attacks; Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, the alleged mastermind of the attack on the U.S.S. *Cole*; Abu Faraj al-Libi, who allegedly succeeded Khalid Sheikh Mohammed as al-Qaida's chief planner of terrorist operations; Hambali, the alleged leader of an al-Qaida affiliate in Indonesia who directed numerous attacks against Western targets in Southeast Asia; and Ahmed Ghailani, an alleged key participant in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. Roughly 10 percent of the detainees subject to the review appear to have played a direct role in plotting, executing, or facilitating such attacks.
- *Others with significant organizational roles within al-Qaida or associated terrorist organizations.* Other detainees played significant organizational roles within al-Qaida or associated terrorist organizations, even if they may not have been directly involved in terrorist plots against U.S. targets. This group includes, for example, individuals responsible for overseeing or providing logistical support to al-Qaida's training operations in Afghanistan; facilitators who helped move money and personnel for al-Qaida; a cadre of Usama bin Laden's bodyguards, who held a unique position of trust within al-Qaida; and well-trained operatives who were being groomed by al-Qaida leaders for future terrorist operations. Roughly 20 percent of the detainees subject to the review fall within this category.

- *Taliban leaders and members of anti-Coalition militia groups.* The detainee population also includes a small number of Afghan detainees who occupied significant positions within the Taliban regime, and a small number of other Afghan detainees who were involved in local insurgent networks in Afghanistan implicated in attacks on Coalition forces. Less than 10 percent of the detainees subject to the review fall within this category.
- *Low-level foreign fighters.* A majority of the detainees reviewed appear to have been foreign fighters with varying degrees of connection to al-Qaida, the Taliban, or associated groups, but who lacked a significant leadership or other specialized role. These detainees were typically captured in combat zones during the early stages of U.S. military operations in Afghanistan, often by Northern Alliance troops or other allied forces, without being specifically targeted for capture by (or even known to) the U.S. military in advance. Many were relatively recent recruits to training camps in Afghanistan run by al-Qaida or other groups, where they received limited weapons training, but do not appear to have been among those selected for more advanced training geared toward terrorist operations abroad.
- *Miscellaneous others.* The remaining detainees—roughly 5 percent—do not fit into any of the above categories.

Country of Origin. The Guantanamo detainees reviewed included individuals from a number of different countries, including Yemen, Afghanistan, China, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Tunisia, Syria, Libya, Kuwait, and Pakistan. Approximately 40 percent—97 detainees—were Yemeni, while over 10 percent were Afghan.



Point of Capture. The large majority of the detainees in the population reviewed—approximately 60 percent—were captured inside Afghanistan or in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area. Approximately 30 percent of the detainees were captured inside Pakistan. The remaining 10 percent were captured in countries other than Afghanistan or Pakistan.



Arrival at Guantanamo. Most of the detainees reviewed—approximately 80 percent—arrived at Guantanamo in 2002, having been captured during the early months of operations in Afghanistan. The remaining detainees arrived in small numbers over succeeding years.

VII. Transfer Decisions

A. Background

As the first step in the review process, the Executive Order required the review participants to determine which Guantanamo detainees could be transferred or released *consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States*. The Executive Order further required the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and other review participants as appropriate, to “work to effect promptly the release or transfer of all individuals for whom release or transfer is possible.”

Prior to the initiation of the review, 59 of the 240 detainees subject to review were approved for transfer or release by the prior administration but remained at Guantanamo by the time the Executive Order was issued. One reason for their continued detention was that more than half of the 59 detainees could not be returned to their home countries consistent with U.S. policy due to post-transfer treatment concerns.¹¹ Thus, many of the 59 detainees required resettlement in a third country, a process that takes time and requires extensive diplomatic efforts.

In addition, 29 of the detainees subject to review were ordered released by a federal district court as the result of habeas litigation. Of these 29 detainees, 18 were

¹¹ It is the longstanding policy of the United States not to transfer a person to a country if the United States determines that the person is more likely than not to be tortured upon return or, in appropriate cases, that the person has a well-founded fear of persecution and is entitled to persecution protection. This policy is consistent with the approach taken by the United States in implementing the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Accordingly, prior to any transfer, the Department of State works closely with relevant agencies to advise on the likelihood of persecution or torture in the given country and the adequacy and credibility of assurances obtained from the foreign government.

ordered released after the government conceded the case.¹² The remaining 11 detainees were ordered released after a court reached the merits of the case and ruled, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that the detainee was not lawfully held because he was not part of, or did not substantially support, al-Qaida, the Taliban, or associated forces.¹³ Of the 29 detainees ordered released, 18 were among the 59 who had been approved by the prior administration for transfer or release. Thus, a total of 70 detainees subject to the review were either approved for transfer during the prior administration or ordered released by a federal court.

B. Decisions

Based on interagency reviews and case-by-case threat evaluations, 126 of the 240 detainees were approved for transfer by agreement of senior officials from the agencies named in the Executive Order.

The 126 detainees unanimously approved for transfer include 44 who have been transferred to date—24 to their home countries,¹⁴ 18 to third countries for resettlement,¹⁵ and two to Italy for prosecution. Of the 82 detainees who remain at Guantanamo and who have been approved for transfer, 16 may be repatriated to their home countries (other than Yemen) consistent with U.S. policies concerning humane treatment, 38 cannot be repatriated due to humane treatment or related concerns in their home countries (other than Yemen) and thus need to be resettled in a third country, and 29 are from Yemen. Half of all detainees approved for transfer—63 of the 126—also had been approved for transfer during the prior administration, ordered released by a federal court, or both.¹⁶

There were considerable variations among the detainees approved for transfer. For a small handful of these detainees, there was scant evidence of any involvement with terrorist groups or hostilities against Coalition forces in Afghanistan. However, for most of the detainees approved for transfer, there were varying degrees of evidence indicating that they were low-level foreign fighters affiliated with al-Qaida or other groups operating in Afghanistan. Thousands of such individuals are believed to have passed

¹² Of the 18 cases conceded by the government, 17 were brought by the Uighur detainees and were conceded by the prior administration. Eleven of the 18 detainees have been transferred to date.

¹³ A total of 14 detainees have won their habeas cases on the merits in district court. The government transferred three of these detainees in December 2008; thus, they were not subject to the review. Of the 11 remaining detainees who were reviewed under the Executive Order, seven have been transferred to date. Of the four who have not been transferred, the United States is appealing the district court's ruling in two of the cases, and is still within the time period to appeal the remaining two cases.

¹⁴ The 24 detainees transferred to their home countries were repatriated to Afghanistan (5), Algeria (2), Chad (1), Iraq (1), Kuwait (2), Saudi Arabia (3), Somalia (Somaliland) (2), the United Kingdom (1), and Yemen (7).

¹⁵ The 18 detainees transferred to third countries for resettlement were transferred to Belgium (1), Bermuda (4), France (2), Hungary (1), Ireland (2), Portugal (2), and Palau (6).

¹⁶ The review participants reviewed the detainees who had been approved for transfer by the prior Administration and designated seven such detainees (all of whom were from Yemen) for conditional detention instead of transfer.

through Afghanistan from the mid-1990s through 2001, recruited through networks in various countries in the Middle East, North Africa, and Europe. These individuals varied in their motivations, but they typically sought to obtain military training at one of the many camps operating in Afghanistan; many subsequently headed to the front lines to assist the Taliban in their fight against the Northern Alliance. For the most part, these individuals were uneducated and unskilled. At the camps, they typically received limited weapons training. While al-Qaida used its camps to vet individuals for more advanced training geared toward terrorist operations against civilian targets, only a small percentage of camp attendees were deemed suitable for such operations. The low-level fighters approved for transfer were typically assessed by the review participants not to have been selected for such training. Many were relatively recent recruits to the camps, arriving in Afghanistan in the summer of 2001. After the camps closed in anticipation of the arrival of U.S. forces in October 2001, some of these individuals were transported by camp personnel or otherwise made their way to the Tora Bora mountain range, where they joined fighting units, but subsequently dispersed in the face of U.S. air attacks.

It is important to emphasize that a decision to approve a detainee for transfer does not reflect a decision that the detainee poses no threat or no risk of recidivism. Rather, the decision reflects the best predictive judgment of senior government officials, based on the available information, that any threat posed by the detainee can be sufficiently mitigated through feasible and appropriate security measures in the receiving country. Indeed, all transfer decisions were made subject to the implementation of appropriate security measures in the receiving country, and extensive discussions are conducted with the receiving country about such security measures before any transfer is implemented. Some detainees were approved for transfer only to specific countries or under specific conditions, and a few were approved for transfer only to countries with pending prosecutions against the detainee (or an interest in pursuing a future prosecution). Each decision was made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all of the information about the detainee and the receiving country's ability to mitigate any threat posed by the detainee. For certain detainees, the review participants considered the availability of rehabilitation programs and mental health treatment in the receiving country. The review participants also were kept informed of intelligence assessments concerning recidivism trends among former detainees.

It is also important to emphasize that a decision to approve a detainee for transfer does not equate to a judgment that the government lacked legal authority to hold the detainee. To be sure, in some cases the review participants had concerns about the strength of the evidence against a detainee and the government's ability to defend his detention in court, and considered those factors, among others, in deciding whether to approve the detainee for transfer. For many of the detainees approved for transfer, however, the review participants found there to be reliable evidence that the detainee had engaged in conduct providing a lawful basis for his detention. The review participants nonetheless considered these detainees appropriate candidates for transfer from a threat perspective, in light of their limited skills, minor organizational roles, or other factors.

C. Yemeni Detainees

From the outset of the review, it was clear that the Yemeni detainees posed a unique challenge: there were 97 Yemenis subject to the review, by far the largest group in the Guantanamo population, and the security situation in Yemen had deteriorated. Al-Qaida was gaining strongholds in certain regions of the country, and the government of Yemen was facing a rebellion in other regions. Potential options for rehabilitation programs and other security measures were carefully considered throughout the course of the review, but conditions in Yemen remained a primary concern.

Taking into account the current intelligence regarding conditions in Yemen, and the individual backgrounds of each detainee, the review participants unanimously approved 36 of the 97 Yemeni detainees for transfer subject to appropriate security measures. The decision to approve these detainees for transfer, however, did not require immediate implementation. Rather, by making each transfer decision contingent on the implementation of appropriate security measures, the review participants allowed for necessary flexibility in the timing of these transfers. Under these transfer decisions, detainees would be returned to Yemen only at a time, and only under conditions, deemed appropriate from a security perspective.

To date, only seven of the 36 Yemeni detainees approved for transfer have been transferred to Yemen.¹⁷ One was transferred in September 2009 pursuant to a court order, and six were transferred in December 2009. The six who were repatriated in December 2009 were selected by the unanimous agreement of high-level officials in the agencies named in the Executive Order, after further individualized reviews of the detainees, including consideration of threat-related information, the evidence against the detainees, and the government's ability to successfully defend the lawfulness of their detentions in court. This decision involved high-level coordination within the government and reflected a determination that these six specific detainees should be returned to Yemen at that time.

There are 29 Yemenis approved for transfer who remain at Guantanamo. The involvement of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula—the branch of al-Qaida based in Yemen—in the recent attempted bombing of an airplane headed to Detroit underscored the continued need for a deliberate approach toward any further effort to repatriate Yemeni detainees. In the wake of the attempted plot, the President publicly announced a moratorium on the transfer of detainees to Yemen. Accordingly, none of the 29 Yemeni detainees remaining at Guantanamo who are approved for transfer will be repatriated to Yemen until the moratorium is lifted. These detainees may be considered for resettlement in third countries subject to appropriate security measures, if such options become available.

¹⁷ During the last administration, 14 detainees were returned to Yemen, and an additional 15 Yemeni detainees were among the 59 approved for (but still awaiting) transfer as of January 20, 2009.

VIII. Prosecution Decisions

A. Background

The Executive Order provides that “[i]n accordance with United States law, the cases of individuals detained at Guantanamo not approved for release or transfer shall be evaluated to determine whether the Federal Government should seek to prosecute the detained individuals for any offenses they may have committed, including whether it is feasible to prosecute such individuals before a court established pursuant to Article III of the United States Constitution [*i.e.*, federal court].” In a speech at the National Archives on May 21, 2009, the President reiterated that “when feasible, we will try those who have violated American criminal laws in federal courts.” As the President noted in his speech, federal prosecutors have a long history of successfully prosecuting all manner of terrorism offenses in the federal courts:

Our courts and juries of our citizens are tough enough to convict terrorists, and the record makes that clear. Ramzi Yousef tried to blow up the World Trade Center—he was convicted in our courts, and is serving a life sentence in U.S. prison. Zacarias Moussaoui has been identified as the 20th 9/11 hijacker—he was convicted in our courts, and he too is serving a life sentence in prison. If we can try those terrorists in our courts and hold them in our prisons, then we can do the same with detainees from Guantanamo.

The President also stressed that military commissions “have a history in the United States dating back to George Washington and the Revolutionary War” and remained “an appropriate venue for trying detainees for violations of the laws of war.” Accordingly, the administration proposed, and Congress has since enacted, reforms to the military commissions system to ensure that the commissions are fair, legitimate, and effective.

In accordance with the President’s guidance, the Task Force evaluated detainees for possible prosecution wherever there was any basis to conclude that prosecution in either federal court or a military commission was appropriate and potentially feasible. The Task Force prosecutors focused their review at first on the 23 detainees who, as of the issuance of the Executive Order, were facing charges in the military commissions, as well as several other uncharged detainees whose cases were related to those of charged detainees.¹⁸ The Task Force then evaluated for possible prosecution the approximately 40 additional detainees whom OMC had designated for potential prosecution. Finally, the Task Force reviewed every detainee for prosecution who was deemed ineligible for transfer.

¹⁸ As of January 22, 2009, there were 12 detainees whose cases had been referred to a military commission, including the defendants in the September 11 prosecution. In compliance with the Executive Order, their cases were halted.

In conducting its reviews, the Task Force worked closely with OMC. Task Force members had access to OMC files, and OMC prosecutors briefed the Task Force on their cases. Upon request, Department of Defense investigators and FBI agents who had worked on investigations met with Task Force members to answer their questions. The Task Force also reviewed original source information pertaining to the detainees and was able to identify previously unexploited sources of evidence.

As the Task Force completed its prosecution reviews, it identified those cases that appeared feasible for prosecution in federal court, or at least potentially feasible, if certain investigative steps were pursued with success. In this regard, the Task Force identified a number of avenues for strengthening important cases and developing them for prosecution. For example, the Task Force determined that there were more than a thousand pieces of potentially relevant physical evidence (including electronic media) seized during raids in the aftermath of the September 11 attacks that had not yet been systematically catalogued and required further evaluation for forensic testing. There were potential cooperating witnesses who could testify against others at trial, and key fact witnesses who needed to be interviewed. Finally, certain foreign governments, which had been reluctant to cooperate with the military commissions, could be approached to determine whether they would provide cooperation in a federal prosecution. Given the limited resources of the Task Force to pursue this additional work, the Review Panel referred cases that appeared potentially feasible for federal prosecution to the Department of Justice for further investigation and prosecutorial review.

The Department of Justice and Department of Defense agreed upon a joint protocol to establish a process for determining whether prosecution of a referred case should be pursued in a federal court or before a military commission. Under the protocol—titled *Determination of Guantanamo Cases Referred for Prosecution*—there is a presumption that prosecution will be pursued in a federal court wherever feasible, unless other compelling factors make it more appropriate to pursue prosecution before a military commission. The evaluations called for under the protocol are conducted by teams of both federal and military prosecutors. Among the criteria they apply are: the nature of the offenses to be charged; the identity of the victims; the location of the crime; the context in which the defendant was apprehended; and the manner in which the case was investigated and by which investigative agency. The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, makes the ultimate decision as to where a prosecution will be pursued.

B. Decisions

As a result of the Task Force's review, the Review Panel referred 44 cases to the Department of Justice for potential prosecution and a decision regarding the forum for any prosecution.¹⁹ Decisions to seek prosecution have been announced in 12 of these cases; 24 remain pending under the protocol; and eight of the detainees initially referred were subsequently designated for other dispositions.

¹⁹ The review participants did not determine that any additional detainees were potentially feasible for prosecution solely before a military commission at this time.

On May 21, 2009, the Department of Justice announced that Ahmed Ghailani, who had previously been indicted in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York for his alleged role in the 1998 bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, would be prosecuted in federal court.²⁰ On June 9, 2009, Ghailani was transferred from Guantanamo to the Southern District of New York, where his case is pending.

On November 13, 2009, the Attorney General announced that the government would pursue prosecution in federal court in the Southern District of New York against the five detainees who had previously been charged before a military commission for their roles in the September 11 attacks. They are:

- Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the alleged mastermind of the September 11 plot;
- Ramzi bin al-Shibh, the alleged coordinator of the September 11 plot who acted as intermediary between Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and the hijackers in the United States;
- Walid Muhammed Salih Mubarak Bin Attash (a.k.a. Khallad Bin Attash), an alleged early member of the September 11 plot who tested airline security on United Airlines flights between Bangkok and Hong Kong;
- Mustafa Ahmed al-Hawsawi, an alleged facilitator of hijackers and money to the United States from his base in Dubai; and
- Ali Abdul Aziz Ali (a.k.a. Ammar Baluchi), a second alleged facilitator of hijackers and money to the United States from his base in Dubai.

On the same day, the Attorney General also announced that the prosecution against Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, the alleged mastermind of the bombing of the U.S.S. *Cole*, would be pursued before a military commission. The Attorney General further decided that four other detainees whose cases were pending before military commissions when the Executive Order was issued would remain before the commissions: Ahmed al-Darbi, Noor Uthman, Omar Khadr, and Ibrahim al-Qosi. In January 2010, the Department of Justice announced that Obaidullah, whom OMC had charged but whose case had not yet been referred to a military commission, will remain in the military commission system.

Twenty-four of the referred cases remain pending with the Department of Justice under the protocol. No final decision has been made regarding whether or in what forum these detainees will be prosecuted.

²⁰ The decision to pursue prosecution against Ghailani in federal court was made before the joint prosecution protocol was in effect.

Eight of the referred detainees are no longer under active consideration for prosecution. One detainee who had been referred for prosecution was transferred pursuant to a court order in his habeas case. Seven additional detainees who had been referred for prosecution were ultimately referred back to the Task Force, based on a determination that the cases were not feasible for prosecution in either federal court or the military commission system at this time. Six of these detainees were subsequently approved for continued detention under the AUMF without criminal charges, and one was approved for transfer. As a result of these subsequent decisions, there are currently 36 cases with active prosecution referrals.

C. Detainees Who Cannot Be Prosecuted

The Task Force concluded that for many detainees at Guantanamo, prosecution is not feasible in either federal court or a military commission. There are several reasons for these conclusions.

First, the vast majority of the detainees were captured in active zones of combat in Afghanistan or the Pakistani border regions. The focus at the time of their capture was the gathering of intelligence and their removal from the fight. They were not the subjects of formal criminal investigations, and evidence was neither gathered nor preserved with an eye toward prosecuting them. While the intelligence about them may be accurate and reliable, that intelligence, for various reasons, may not be admissible evidence or sufficient to satisfy a criminal burden of proof in either a military commission or federal court. One common problem is that, for many of the detainees, there are no witnesses who are available to testify in any proceeding against them.

Second, many of the detainees cannot be prosecuted because of jurisdictional limitations. In many cases, even though the Task Force found evidence that a detainee was lawfully detainable as part of al-Qaida—e.g., based on information that he attended a training camp, or played some role in the hierarchy of the organization—the Task Force did not find evidence that the detainee participated in a specific terrorist plot. The lack of such evidence can pose obstacles to pursuing a prosecution in either federal court or a military commission. While the federal material support statutes have been used to convict persons who have merely provided services to a terrorist organization, e.g., by attending a terrorist training camp, there are potential limitations to pursuing such a charge against the detainees.²¹

²¹ Among these limitations: First, the two relevant statutes—18 U.S.C. §§ 2339A and 2339B—were not amended to expressly apply extraterritorially to non-U.S. persons until October 2001 and December 2004, respectively. Thus, material support may not be available as a charge in the federal system unless there is sufficient evidence to prove that a detainee was supporting al-Qaida after October 2001 at the earliest. Second, the statute of limitations for these offenses is typically eight years (see 18 U.S.C. § 3286), which may bar prosecution for offenses that occurred well before the detainee's capture. Third, because the statutory maximum sentence for material support is 15 years (where death does not result from the offense), sentencing considerations may weigh against pursuing prosecution in certain cases. Some of these considerations would not apply to material support charges brought in the military commissions; however, the legal viability of material support as a charge in the military commission system has been challenged on appeal in commission proceedings.

Notably, the principal obstacles to prosecution in the cases deemed infeasible by the Task Force typically did not stem from concerns over protecting sensitive sources or methods from disclosure, or concerns that the evidence against the detainee was tainted. While such concerns were present in some cases, most detainees were deemed infeasible for prosecution based on more fundamental evidentiary and jurisdictional limitations tied to the demands of a criminal forum, as described above.

Significantly, the Executive Order does not preclude the government from prosecuting at a later date someone who is presently designated for continued detention. Work on these cases continues. Further exploitation of the forensic evidence could strengthen the prosecution against some detainees. Other detainees may cooperate with prosecutors. If either the Department of Justice or the Department of Defense concludes in the future that prosecution of a detainee held without charges has become feasible in federal court or in a military commission, the detention decisions made in the course of this review would permit the prosecution to go forward.

IX. Detention Decisions

A. Background

Under the Executive Order, the review participants were required first to consider whether it was possible to transfer, release, or prosecute each detainee. With respect to any detainees who were not deemed appropriate for transfer, release, or prosecution, the review participants were required to “select lawful means, consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and the interests of justice, for the disposition of such individuals.”

In accordance with this framework, detainees were first reviewed to determine whether transfer or release was consistent with the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States and whether they could be prosecuted. If those options did not appear feasible, the review participants then considered whether the detainee’s national security threat justified continued detention under the AUMF without criminal charges, and, if so, whether the detainee met the legal requirements for detention.

B. Decisions

As the result of this review, 48 detainees were unanimously approved for continued detention under the AUMF.

Although each detainee presented unique issues, all of the detainees ultimately designated for continued detention satisfied three core criteria: First, the totality of available information—including credible information that might not be admissible in a criminal prosecution—indicated that the detainee poses a high level of threat that cannot be mitigated sufficiently except through continued detention; second, prosecution of the detainee in a federal criminal court or a military commission did not appear feasible; and third, notwithstanding the infeasibility of criminal prosecution, there is a lawful basis for the detainee’s detention under the AUMF.

Broadly speaking, the detainees designated for continued detention were characterized by one or more of the following factors:

- **Significant organizational role within al-Qaida, the Taliban, or associated forces.** In contrast to the majority of detainees held at Guantanamo, many of the detainees approved for detention held a leadership or other specialized role within al-Qaida, the Taliban, or associated forces. Some provided operational, logistical, financial, or fundraising support for al-Qaida. Others were al-Qaida members who were selected to serve as bodyguards for Usama bin Laden based on their loyalty to the organization. Others were Taliban military commanders or senior officials, or played significant roles in insurgent groups in Afghanistan allied with the Taliban, such as Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin.
- **Advanced training or experience.** The detainees approved for detention tended to have more extensive training or combat experience than those approved for transfer. Some of these detainees were veteran *jihadists* with lengthy involvement in the training camps in Afghanistan. Several had expertise in explosives or other tactics geared toward terrorist operations.
- **Expressed recidivist intent.** Some detainees designated for detention have, while at Guantanamo, expressly stated or otherwise exhibited an intent to reengage in extremist activity upon release.
- **History of associations with extremist activity.** Some of the detainees approved for detention have a history of engaging in extremist activities or particularly strong ties (either directly or through family members) to extremist organizations.

Lawful basis for detention. Under the Executive Order, every detainee's disposition must be lawful. Accordingly, the Task Force consulted closely with the Department of Justice regarding every detainee approved for continued detention to ensure that the detainee fell within the bounds of the Government's detention authority under the AUMF, as described above.

Prosecution not currently feasible. Although dangerous and lawfully held, the detainees designated for detention currently cannot be prosecuted in either a federal court or a military commission. While the reasons vary from detainee to detainee, generally these detainees cannot be prosecuted because either there is presently insufficient admissible evidence to establish the detainee's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt in either a federal court or military commission, or the detainee's conduct does not constitute a chargeable offense in either a federal court or military commission. Though prosecution currently is not feasible for these detainees, designating a detainee for detention does not preclude future prosecution in either a federal court or a military commission should new evidence or other developments make a prosecution viable.

Transfer or release not currently feasible. Finally, none of the detainees approved for detention can be safely transferred to a third country at this time. This does

not mean that the detainee could never be safely transferred to a third country. Rather, designating the detainee for continued detention at this time indicates only that given the detainee's current threat and the current willingness or ability of potential destination countries to mitigate the threat, the detainee is not currently eligible for transfer or release. Should circumstances change (e.g., should potential receiving countries implement appropriate security measures), transfer might be appropriate in the future.

C. Continued Reviews

Detainees approved for continued detention under the AUMF will be subject to further reviews. First, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision in *Boumediene v. Bush*,²² each detainee has the opportunity to seek judicial review of their detention by filing a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court. In such cases, the court reviews whether the detainee falls within the government's lawful detention authority. In cases where courts have concluded that the detainee is not lawfully held, the courts have issued orders requiring the government to take diplomatic steps to achieve the detainee's release. Thus far, federal district courts have ruled on cases brought by four of the 48 detainees approved for continued detention. In each of the four cases, the district court denied the habeas petition and upheld the lawfulness of the detention. Many other cases are pending in district court, and some are pending on appeal.

Second, as the President stated in his speech at the National Archives, "a thorough process of periodic review" is needed to ensure that "any prolonged detention is carefully evaluated and justified." Thus, in addition to the judicial review afforded through habeas litigation, each detainee approved for continued detention will be subject to periodic Executive Branch review.

X. Conditional Detention Decisions: Yemeni Detainees

As discussed above, the review of the 97 Yemeni detainees posed particular challenges from the outset given the security situation in Yemen. After conducting a case-by-case review of the Yemeni detainees, the review participants unanimously agreed that 36 Yemenis (29 of whom remain at Guantanamo) are appropriate for transfer, subject to security measures, and that 26 Yemenis should continue to be detained under the AUMF in light of their individual threat. In addition, there are currently five Yemenis with active prosecution referrals, two of whom the Attorney General announced will be prosecuted in federal court for their roles in the September 11 attacks (Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Walid Muhammed Salih Mubarak Bin Attash).

The remaining 30 Yemeni detainees were determined to pose a lower threat than the group of detainees designated for continued detention under the AUMF. Nonetheless, the review participants determined, based on a number of factors, that these 30 detainees should not be transferred to Yemen in the near future and should not be among the first groups of transfers to Yemen even if the current moratorium on such transfers is lifted.

²² 122 S. Ct. 2229 (2008).

Thus, these 30 detainees were approved for “conditional” detention, meaning that they may be transferred if one of the following conditions is satisfied: (1) the security situation improves in Yemen; (2) an appropriate rehabilitation program becomes available; or (3) an appropriate third-country resettlement option becomes available. Should any of these conditions be satisfied, however, the remaining 29 Yemeni detainees approved for transfer would receive priority for any transfer options over the 30 Yemeni detainees approved for conditional detention.²³

At the time of the closure of the detention facilities at Guantanamo, the status of detainees approved for conditional detention will be reconsidered for possible transfer to Yemen, a third country, or a detention facility in the United States.

XI. Diplomatic Efforts

The President’s Executive Order recognized that diplomatic efforts would be essential to the review and appropriate disposition of individuals detained at Guantanamo. To implement the review decisions approving the transfer of detainees, the order provides that the “Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and, as appropriate, other Review participants shall work to effect promptly the release or transfer of all individuals for whom release or transfer is possible.” The President emphasized this point during his speech at the National Archives, stating that for cases involving “detainees who we have determined can be transferred safely to another country . . . my Administration is in ongoing discussions with a number of other countries about the transfer of detainees to their soil.”

To fulfill this mission, the Secretary of State created an office to lead the diplomatic efforts to transfer detainees and appointed an experienced career diplomat to serve as the Special Envoy for the Closure of the Guantanamo Bay Detention Facilities. The highest levels in the administration supported these efforts. The President, Vice President, and Cabinet members—including the Secretary of State, Attorney General, and Secretary for Homeland Security—have discussed the closure of the Guantanamo detention facilities and the transfer of detainees outside the United States with their foreign government counterparts. To assist these diplomatic efforts, the National Counterterrorism Center facilitated the sharing of information about the detainees with foreign governments considering whether to accept them. In addition, the government arranged meetings between officials from interested countries and detainees at Guantanamo to facilitate resettlement and repatriation discussions.

From the outset of the review, the State Department developed a diplomatic strategy for Guantanamo, focusing on efforts to resettle detainees who could not be sent to their home countries because of post-transfer treatment concerns. In June 2009, the United States and European Union concluded a joint statement in support of the

²³ Ten of the detainees approved for conditional detention had initially been approved for transfer by the review participants. Because the specific conditions placed on the transfer approvals of these 10 detainees were the equivalent of those used for the conditional detention category, the 10 detainees were later redesignated for conditional detention.

resettlement of a number of detainees in Europe, expressing the readiness of certain member states to resettle former Guantanamo detainees on a case-by-case basis. Following this joint statement, a number of European governments—such as Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Ireland—announced that they were prepared to work out arrangements to accept some detainees. In addition, the Government of Palau also announced its readiness to accept a number of Uighur detainees. Following these initial successes, the State Department intensified efforts to implement resettlements. The public offers by some European governments to resettle detainees encouraged other governments to make similar offers.

To date, the diplomatic efforts taken under the Executive Order have led to the resettlement of 18 detainees in the following seven locations: Belgium, Bermuda, France, Hungary, Ireland, Palau, and Portugal.²⁴ Resettlement negotiations are ongoing with a number of countries, *e.g.*, Spain, Switzerland, and Slovakia. In addition, Italy accepted two detainees for criminal prosecution on charges stemming from pre-9/11 activities. All efforts to resettle detainees include discussions with receiving governments about post-transfer security measures, as well as other issues such as the integration and humane treatment of resettled detainees.

The process for engaging a country on resettlement issues can be lengthy and complicated. The State Department has engaged in discussions with dozens of countries across the globe to initiate or further resettlement negotiations once it has been determined that a government is open to discussions. When this process is successful, initial receptiveness leads to discussions regarding individual detainees, foreign government interagency review, foreign government interviews of prospective resettlement candidates, the foreign government's formal decision-making process, integration plans, and, ultimately, resettlement. The length of the effort often has been influenced by political and other issues in potential resettlement countries (*e.g.*, public perceptions of current and past U.S. detention policies), third-country views (and sometimes pressure) with respect to detainee resettlement, and public views of the Guantanamo detention facility generally. Depending on how these factors affect individual cases, the process can be very lengthy.

Once a resettlement has occurred, the State Department and other agencies remain in contact with host governments following transfer on these issues. The State Department is engaged in ongoing discussions for the remaining detainees who cannot be repatriated due to post-transfer treatment concerns and is on track to find resettlement countries for most if not all of the detainees in this category.

The State Department also has worked to repatriate detainees to their home countries, in coordination with other agencies and with the National Security Council. Thus far, 24 detainees have been repatriated since last January to nine different locations—Afghanistan, Algeria, Chad, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Somaliland, the United Kingdom, and Yemen. All decisions to repatriate detainees have been made in

²⁴ From 2002-2008, a total of eight Guantanamo detainees were resettled, all in Albania.

light of the latest intelligence information and with the consent of all relevant agencies. In light of such information, and following the attempted terrorist attack on December 25, 2009, the President announced that repatriations to Yemen would be suspended for the foreseeable future. In addition, the government has adopted enhanced procedures for the implementation of repatriation decisions, requiring a cabinet-level review prior to going forward with any repatriation.

XII. Conclusion

The review process established pursuant to the Executive Order is now complete. The participating agencies have reviewed and unanimously agreed on dispositions for each of the 240 detainees subject to the review. The agencies responsible for the review will continue to handle operational issues involving detainees, including the implementation of the review determinations, and the National Security Council will coordinate the resolution of policy issues pertaining to Guantanamo. The Task Force has ensured that its analyses of the detainees and the information collected in the course of the review are properly preserved to assist in the resolution of these issues going forward.

Defense Exhibit T

2 pages

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Military Judge's Seal Order

dated 20 August 2013

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Record of Trial

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086
Shafiq Rasul

3

The Convoy of Death

Yerghaneek and Qala Zeini

On Sunday, November 25, 2001, as the uprising began in Qala-i-Janghi, a far larger group of Taliban soldiers—at least 4,500, but possibly as many as 7,000—made their way from Kunduz to Yerghaneek, five miles west of the city, where they surrendered to General Dostum. What no one either knew or cared about, however, was that among the surrendering soldiers were hundreds of civilians who had been caught up in the chaos or who were fleeing the hard-core al-Qaeda and Taliban fighters making a last stand in Kunduz itself.

One of the most vivid accounts of the surrender was provided by three young Britons who fell into this latter category. Twenty-four year-old Shafiq Rasul, 20-year-old Asif Iqbal and 20-year-old Rhuhe Ahmed—childhood friends from Tipton in the West Midlands— had traveled to Pakistan in September 2001. Iqbal was making arrangements for his forthcoming marriage to a young woman in Pakistan, Ahmed was his best man, and Rasul was planning to do a computer course once the wedding was over, but soon after their arrival, when the invasion of Afghanistan began, they made the fateful decision that an exciting adventure awaited them over the border, just a short bus-ride away. Using the money they had brought with them, they planned to provide humanitarian aid to Afghan villagers, a mission that also involved the adrenaline rush of being in a war zone, and, they hoped, the opportunity to sample the Afghans' enormous naan breads. Up close, however, the war zone was more frightening than they had anticipated. At risk from both US bombing raids and the Taliban, who were deeply suspicious of young men wandering

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around without beards, they tried to return to Pakistan in a taxi, but were instead taken to Kunduz. As the first groups of Taliban soldiers began to surrender, they clambered onto a truck that was leaving the city, but the vehicle was immediately shelled, and almost everyone on board was killed. With nowhere else to turn, they surrendered to Alliance soldiers who took their money, their shoes and their warm clothes, and marched them to Yerghanek.¹

Very few of those who made their way to Yerghanek—70 at most—were eventually transferred to Guantánamo. Of these, only a handful have spoken about their experiences, and none were in the first convoys that set off for Sheberghan on the Sunday. Overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of people flooding out of the city, Dostum was obliged to keep thousands of them marooned in the desert while he arranged additional transportation over the next few days. As a result, neither the men from Tipton nor the others who ended up in Guantánamo—including Abdul Rahman, a 25-year-old shopkeeper from Kunduz, and Mohammed Saghir, a 49-year-old woodcutter from Pakistan's North West Frontier Province—had any inkling of the grisly fate that awaited them.

While the vast crowds of fighters and civilians were disarmed, some men recruited drivers to go to a road between Mazar-e-Sharif and Sheberghan, where those transported

One of the drivers, who was in the front when a convoy of prisoners arrived that evening, said that, as soon as the Northern Alliance soldiers began stripping them of their turbans and vests, tying their hands behind their backs and transferring them to the containers, some of the prisoners—those who were familiar with recent Afghan history—realized that Dostum was planning to kill them. Since 1997, when a brutal Uzbek general had first seen the viability of containers as cheap and convenient killing machines, murdering 1,250 Taliban soldiers by leaving them in containers in the summer sun, they had become a familiar weapon of Afghan warfare. When the Taliban took Mazar-e-Sharif in 1998, they disposed of their conquered enemies in the same fashion.

According to one of the drivers, a few hours after the convoy had set off from Qala Zeini, the prisoners started pounding on the sides of the containers, shouting, "We're dying. Give us water! We are human,

behind." Three years later, having been transported from Sheberghan to Kandahar and then to Guantánamo, Abdul Rahman's nightmare had still not come to an end. In his tribunal, repeating his story as he had so many times before, he was obliged to refute allegations that he had bought a car for the Taliban while wearing a Taliban-style turban, accompanied by his personal security force of four Taliban soldiers, explaining that this was a story that had been conjured up by the men who falsely imprisoned him in the first place. Finally, someone believed his story, and, after 40 months in detention, he was released in April 2005.³

Mohammed Saghir faced a similar ordeal. The woodcutter was also a missionary with Jamaat-al-Tablighi, a vast worldwide proselytizing organization whose annual gatherings in Pakistan and Bangladesh attract millions of followers. Over the years he had been involved in numerous preaching missions to Afghanistan, but on this occasion he and nine other missionaries were seized by Northern Alliance troops. Saghir was also held for a night at Yerghanek, where he "witnessed wounded and injured men buried alive with the dead," and was then taken to Qala Zeini and herded into a container. "The journey took five hours," he said. "It was dark, hot and suffocating as there was not enough air in the container. Fifty out of the 250 prisoners died on [the] way." Unlike Abdul Rahman, however, it took Saghir less than a year to convince the Americans of his innocence. He was one of the first three prisoners to be freed, in November 2002, and was the first ex-Guantánamo prisoner to speak in detail not only about the horrors of detention in Afghanistan and Cuba, but also about the death convoys.⁴

The three men from Tipton waited for another day until their transportation was arranged, and in their case the container lorries came at night, and the whole sordid spectacle was illuminated by spotlights operated by US Special Forces soldiers. Once the doors were shut, their ordeal followed a now familiar pattern. "They'd herded maybe 300 of us into each container ... packed in so tightly our knees were against our chests," Asif Iqbal said, "and almost immediately we started to suffocate." As with some of the previous journeys, ventilation was provided by Northern Alliance soldiers, who made sure that their humanitarian gesture was accompanied by more killing. "We lived because someone made holes with a machine

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gun," Iqbal said, "though they were shooting low and still more died from the bullets. The last thing I remember is that it got really hot, and everyone started screaming and banging. It was like someone had lit a fire beneath the containers. You could feel the moisture running off your body, and people were ripping off their clothes." When he finally awoke, he realized that he had not drunk anything for more than two days, and was seriously dehydrated. Using a cloth, he wiped the moisture off the wall and began sucking on it, until he realized he was drinking the blood of those who had died. "We were like zombies," he said. "We stank; we were covered in blood and the smell of death."⁵

Sheberghan

As the survivors spilled out of the container trucks at Sheberghan, they discovered that, although the mass executions were over, the conditions at Dostum's prison were almost unspeakably grim. Thirty-five hundred prisoners were crammed into a space that could only reasonably hold five hundred, and in order to sleep they took turns on the floor, squeezed together in four-hour shifts. Food was also a problem. Shafiq Rasul recalled that each prisoner received a quarter of a naan every day, and a small cup of water, and that sometimes prisoners fought over the food. Twenty-four-year-old Sulaiman Shah, an Afghan used car dealer, was another of the many innocents swept up by the Northern Alliance. On his release in March 2003, he mentioned his time at Sheberghan, where, he said, "life was inhuman, all the prisoners had diarrhea, some had tuberculosis, there was no food for days at a time and we were subjected to beatings and torture."⁶ Despite Shah's appraisal of the ill-health of the prisoners, medical attention was non-existent. Rasul recalled, "There were people with horrific injuries—limbs that had been shot off and nothing was done. I'll never forget one Arab who was missing half his jaw. For ten days until his death he was screaming and crying continuously, begging to be killed."

To make matters worse, reporters were swarming around Sheberghan, but for the most part they were blind to the suffering of the prisoners. "All they seemed to be interested in," Rasul said, "was if any of us knew the American Taliban John Walker Lindh." No one realized that Lindh was not even in Sheberghan. Instead, he

received injuries to their eyes in this manner, that "three brothers were blinded," and that many of the prisoners—himself included—had their noses broken by the soldiers. He was also one of the first prisoners to describe how the prisoners' copies of the Koran were regularly abused. He explained that some of the soldiers "treated the Koran terribly," dropping copies in the toilet bucket, scrawling obscenities on its pages, and tearing out pages which they used to shine their shoes or to wipe out the toilet bucket, and added that they also cursed Allah and the Prophet Mohammed on a regular basis. The abuse of the Koran was also noted by the Britons Tarek Dergoul, Shafiq Rasul, Asif Iqbal and Ruhel Ahmed, and by Ehsanullah, a 28-year-old Afghan (released in March 2003), who said that soldiers in Kandahar hit him and taunted him by throwing the Koran in a toilet.¹¹

Some of the other Bahrainis also had vivid tales to tell of their treatment at Kandahar. Isa al-Murbati (whose capture is related in Chapter 12) said that he was "shackled to a pole outside in very cold weather," and that, "every hour, US military personnel threw cold water on [him] while he was shackled to the pole." He explained that this took place every night for a week, and added that on one occasion he was taken to an area away from the other prisoners, because Red Cross representatives were visiting the camp, and the authorities did not want them to see him. It was also clear that al-Murbati was not the only prisoner to be exposed to the extreme cold. The Pakistani interviewed by Human Rights Watch said that "he and other prisoners were occasionally taken outside and forced to lie on the frozen ground until they were numb with cold."¹²

Abdullah al-Noaimi "witnessed other detainees being bitten by military dogs," and said that "a female soldier, upon learning that [his] brother lived in the USA, threatened to kill him." He also developed a urinary tract infection and came down with a fever, which made him vomit and left him unable to eat, but explained that, when he was taken to the clinic, "a military doctor allowed a military policeman to inject him with an unknown substance. When he began to bleed as a result, the doctor and the policeman laughed." He was then placed in isolation for seven weeks, and was ignored by the medical staff, even though his eyes were yellow and there was blood in his urine, and added that a doctor told him, "you're about to die and there's nothing we can do for you."¹³

techniques allowed for a good deal of shouting and verbal abuse, but absolutely no physical contact whatsoever.¹⁸

It seems incredible, given the physical abuse to which the prisoners were subjected in detention, that Mackey could even claim that the interrogation rooms were violence-free zones, but there is evidence that the techniques were largely adhered to in the interrogations that he conducted or oversaw. Mourad Benchellali, for example, who reeled off a catalog of abuses in detention, did not allege that he was abused during his interrogations, which took place "several times a day." Instead, he said, the interrogators "were waiting for me to 'confess.' I repeated my story. No one believed me. I did not find out about the World Trade Center until several days before the Americans bombed Afghanistan." Even Juma al-Dossari, who was repeatedly abused during his time in Kandahar, did not claim that he was subjected to violence during his first interrogation (although he did say that the guards made him walk over barbed wire on the way there, and that the incident with the broken glass took place afterwards). "When I entered the investigation tent," he said, "I found that there were two Americans among the investigators ... I said to them, 'why are you torturing me and you haven't even started questioning me? What do you want from me? Give me a piece of paper and I will sign anything you want.'" He was, however, disappointed at the lack of concern that the interrogators showed, and said that one of them told him, "there is no torture here and there are no beatings," even though he "could clearly see the state I was in."¹⁹

Mackey's role as an interrogator is revealed in two set of accounts—one by Mackey himself, and the other by his prisoners—which provide a unique opportunity to compare and contrast the versions of the truth presented by both parties. The prisoners were Shafiq Rasul, Asif Iqbal and Rhuheh Ahmed, and their interrogation gave Mackey a chance to demonstrate a number of interrogation skills: playing prisoners off against each other, and indulging in a little role-play to deceive them. Wearing a maroon beret, and affecting an English accent, he fooled them into thinking he was an SAS officer, although he failed in his attempt to undermine Rasul—with a fake letter from Scotland Yard claiming that his house had been raided 16 hours after he left for Pakistan—as Rasul had rung his family from Pakistan and no such raid had been mentioned, and he succeeded only in confusing

and terrifying the men with an allegation that they were members of the radical British organization al-Mahajiroun (which they were not), and with threats to send them to Belmarsh prison. He was also wide of the mark in his assessment of the men, saying that Iqbal's explanation that he went to Pakistan to get married "was so outrageous, it was almost comical," and attributing calculated guile to one of the other men, when he said that they made "a big mistake," and that they only went to Afghanistan in search of "adventure." Frustrated that they insisted on telling remarkably similar stories, he eventually conceded that they had perhaps been telling the truth.²⁰

The crucial difference between the two sets of accounts, however, was in additional details provided by Rasul and Ahmed. Rasul said that, in the interrogation when the fake letter was produced, "One of the US soldiers had his arm round his neck and was saying, 'wait until you get back to the tent; you will see what we are going to do to you,'" and Ahmed said that, in his interrogation, "one of the US soldiers had a gun to his head and he was told that if he moved they would shoot him." These statements do little to confirm Mackey's moral authority (which is further undermined by Asif's assertion that he told him he was not going to be beaten "because you are with me"), although it's clear from their accounts of other interrogations at Kandahar that he was the only interrogator who did not subject them to physical abuse. Recalling the interrogation that preceded the SAS subterfuge, Iqbal recalled:

An American came into the tent and shouted at me telling me I was al-Qaeda. I said I was not involved in al-Qaeda and did not support them. At this, he started to punch me violently and then, when he knocked me to the floor, started to kick me around my back and in my stomach. My face was swollen and cut as a result of this attack ... Whilst he was attacking me, the interrogator didn't ask me any other questions but just kept swearing at me and hitting me.²¹

One major problem for the interrogators at Kandahar was that a large proportion of the prisoners refused to "break." Mackey reported that most of them said that they went to Afghanistan to seek a pure Islamic state, to find a wife, or to teach or study the Koran. Although they also admitted receiving weapons training, they largely insisted that it was mandatory and had only taken a few days. He was aware that not everyone who passed through interrogation was a "high value"

kely that this was true, given the jubilation that
of Abdul-Haq Wasiq, and the fact that Turabi,
e for the strict, Saudi-influenced Ministry of
and Suppression of Vice, was regarded as a
ah Omar.

11

*Guantánamo Opens**"Enemy Combatants"*

The first 20 prisoners arrived at Guantánamo on January 11, 2002, after a 27-hour flight from Afghanistan. Three days later, a second flight, containing 30 prisoners, touched down, and by early February, 220 prisoners had arrived in Cuba, and another 237 were awaiting transportation from Kandahar. "I call the journey to Guantánamo 'the journey of death'" the Kuwaiti Adel al-Zamel explained in December 2006. "I discreetly wished that the plane would fall to end the pain I felt." Many other released prisoners also described the misery that they experienced on the flight. Shafiq Rasul, who explained that the prisoners were transported in what he and his friends from Tipton described as the "three-piece suit," consisting of handcuffs attached to a metal belt and leg irons, said that he spent the whole journey in extreme pain because the belt was digging into his side. "When I finally got to Cuba," he said, "I lost feeling in my hands for the next six months."¹

It's still not certain when the administration's Wild West bravado gave way to a realization that, not only would there be prisoners in the "War on Terror," but that, in order to exploit them as they saw fit, they would need to be detained outside the jurisdiction of the US courts. On November 28, 2001, the Pentagon was reportedly looking at plans to imprison captured terrorist suspects at Guantánamo or on the Pacific island of Guam,² but the catalyst was an extraordinary piece of legislation that was announced on November 13. Acting in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Services, and without consulting Congress, President Bush issued a Military Order declaring

Hamed Ahmed explained, "The questions were always the same: if I knew Osama bin Laden or someone of his inner circle, what I was doing in that region, who my contacts were, where I had fought, etc. This went on for two or three hours. They asked the same questions in different ways. They finally told me that if I wasn't more cooperative, I would never see my family again."¹⁷

Initially, the conditions of detention were the most severe obstacle facing the prisoners, prompting Asif Iqbal to declare that "the restrictions that were placed on us when we were in our cages were probably the worst things we had to endure." Importing tried and tested tactics from Afghanistan, the authorities prevented the prisoners from talking to one another and their cages were permanently floodlit. "I spent the first month in utter silence," Mohammed Saghir said after his release, and Hamed Ahmed added, "In the morning they woke us up at 8 o'clock with a song by Bruce Springsteen, 'Born in the USA,' which they played at full volume through the loudspeakers." The prisoners were allowed a handful of meager "comfort items"—two towels, a blanket, a sheet, a small toothbrush, shampoo, soap, flip-flops and an insulation mat to sleep on, as well as two buckets, one for water and one for use as a urinal—but if they wanted to defecate they had to be escorted to a portaloos by the guards, who unshackled one of their hands, but kept an eye on them the whole time. This was not only a source of humiliation for devout Muslims, but also, as Shafiq Rasul explained, "very often the guards would refuse to take us to the portaloos outside and therefore people started to use the buckets in the cells. Many of the people who were detained in Camp X-Ray were ill, often suffering from dysentery or other diseases and simply couldn't wait until the guards decided they would take them to the toilet ... The smell in the cell block was terrible." Asif Iqbal also described how, in the first few weeks, they were "not allowed any exercise at all," were only "allowed out for two minutes a week to have a shower and then returned to the cage," and were often only given a minute to eat their food before it was taken away.¹⁸

Although many prisoners said that the everyday violence that was common in Afghanistan was not replicated in Guantánamo, they explained that the psychological pressure was more intense, and that they were absolutely terrified during the first few weeks in Cuba. Shafiq Rasul explained, "During the whole time that we were in Guantánamo,

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING AND ARRANGING RECORD OF TRIAL

USE OF FORM - Use this form and MCM, 1984, Appendix 14, will be used by the trial counsel and the reporter as a guide to the preparation of the record of trial in general and special court-martial cases in which a verbatim record is prepared. Air Force uses this form and departmental instructions as a guide to the preparation of the record of trial in general and special court-martial cases in which a summarized record is authorized.

Army and Navy use DD Form 491 for records of trial in general and special court-martial cases in which a summarized record is authorized. Inapplicable words of the printed text will be deleted.

COPIES - See MCM, 1984, RCM 1103(g). The convening authority may direct the preparation of additional copies.

ARRANGEMENT - When forwarded to the appropriate Judge Advocate General or for judge advocate review pursuant to Article 64(a), the record will be arranged and bound with allied papers in the sequence indicated below. Trial counsel is responsible for arranging the record as indicated, except that items 6, 7, and 15e will be inserted by the convening or reviewing authority, as appropriate, and items 10 and 14 will be inserted by either trial counsel or the convening or reviewing authority, whichever has custody of them.

1. Front cover and inside front cover (chronology sheet) of DD Form 490.

2. Judge advocate's review pursuant to Article 64(a), if any.

3. Request of accused for appellate defense counsel, or waiver/withdrawal of appellate rights, if applicable.

4. Briefs of counsel submitted after trial, if any (Article 38(c)).

5. DD Form 494, "Court-Martial Data Sheet."

6. Court-martial orders promulgating the result of trial as to each accused, in 10 copies when the record is verbatim and in 4 copies when it is summarized.

7. When required, signed recommendation of staff judge advocate or legal officer, in duplicate, together with all clemency papers, including clemency recommendations by court members.

8. Matters submitted by the accused pursuant to Article 60 (MCM, 1984, RCM 1105).

9. DD Form 458, "Charge Sheet" (unless included at the point of arraignment in the record).

10. Congressional inquiries and replies, if any.

11. DD Form 457, "Investigating Officer's Report," pursuant to Article 32, if such investigation was conducted, followed by any other papers which accompanied the charges when referred for trial, unless included in the record of trial proper.

12. Advice of staff judge advocate or legal officer, when prepared pursuant to Article 34 or otherwise.

13. Requests by counsel and action of the convening authority taken thereon (e.g., requests concerning delay, witnesses and depositions).

14. Records of former trials.

15. Record of trial in the following order:

a. Errata sheet, if any.

b. Index sheet with reverse side containing receipt of accused or defense counsel for copy of record or certificate in lieu of receipt.

c. Record of proceedings in court, including Article 39(a) sessions, if any.

d. Authentication sheet, followed by certificate of correction, if any.

e. Action of convening authority and, if appropriate, action of officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction.

f. Exhibits admitted in evidence.

g. Exhibits not received in evidence. The page of the record of trial where each exhibit was offered and rejected will be noted on the front of each exhibit.

h. Appellate exhibits, such as proposed instructions, written offers of proof or preliminary evidence (real or documentary), and briefs of counsel submitted at trial.